Saturday Review

JANUARY 16, 1960 / 25¢

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Exclusive Report and Analysis Presented with The Committee for Economic Development

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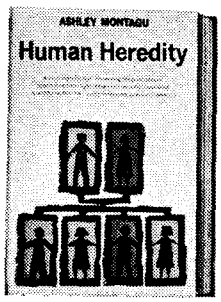

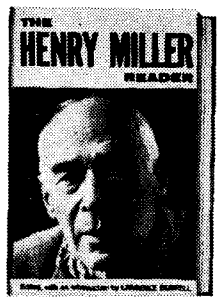

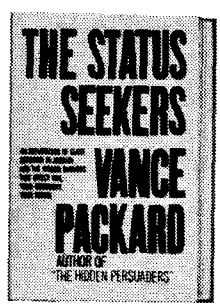

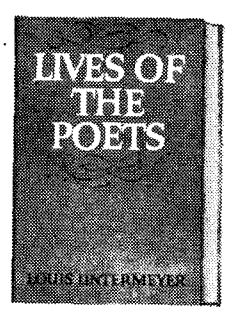

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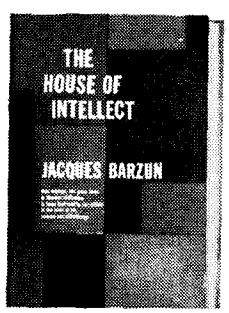

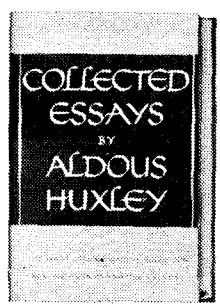

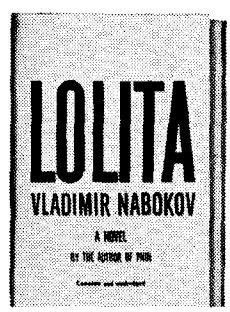

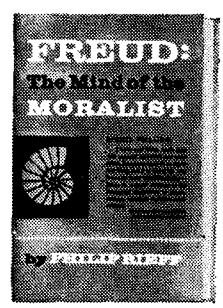

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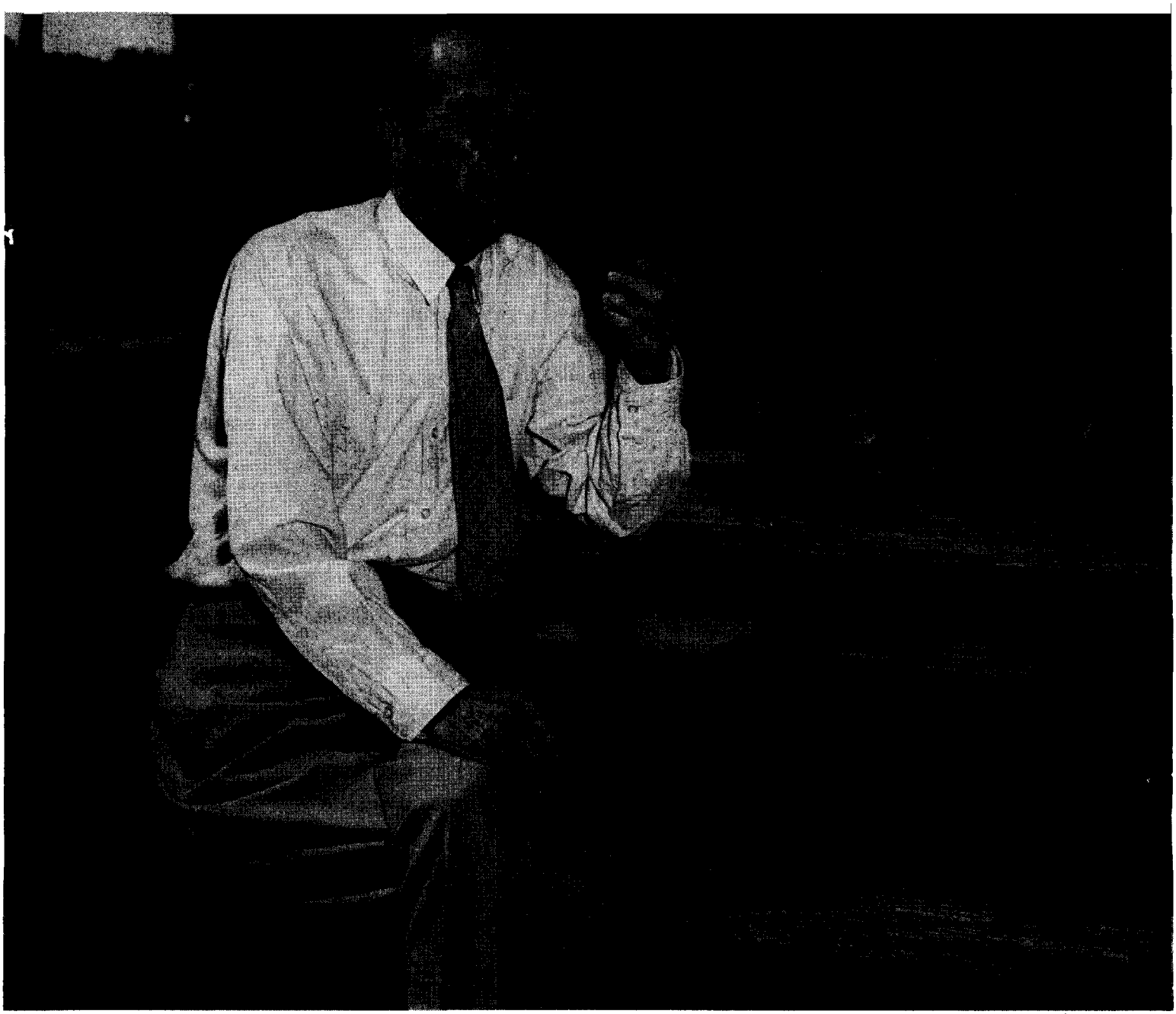

"MATURE is the word for the Houston POST"

says Stanley Walker, author and formerly city editor of the New York HERALD TRIBUNE

"A good newspaper is like a mature and trusted friend who drops in once a day. He brings me the news and he tells it clearly and concisely. His comments are sometimes vigorous and even though I may not always agree, I know he has a stout and honest heart. To me he has a certain style and manner and I respect him. To me, the Houston POST is such a friend."

SPOKESMAN FOR THE GROWING SOUTHWEST

THE HOUSTON POST

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TRADE Winds

FROM MUSKEGON, MICHIGAN, Bill Bennett sends an advertisement of a local bookshop advertising Robert Ruark's new novel as "Pour No More."

"It seems," says Mr. Bennett, "as if this were the work of one who had suddenly taken the pledge to go on the wagon."

FROM DETROIT, MICHIGAN, Leonard Baruch advises us that he received a note from the Campus Book Club indicating that their back-order section is known as the "Fulfillment Department."

A NEW FLURRY of cannibal stories seems to be in the air at the moment. David Kritchevsky, of Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, informs us of a cannibal who would only eat tobacco users because he liked a smoking man's taste. And Nathan Reisner writes from Wisconsin to ask the question: "If people who eat vegetables are vegetarians, are cannibals humanitarians?" Not to be outdone, Louis Ginsberg writes from Paterson, N. J., to tell us that as far as a cannibal is concerned, one man's meat is another man's person.

MEANWHILE, R. W. Perkins, of New York City, writes to tell us about an alcohol-fuel rocket which failed to get off its launching pad at Cape Canaveral.

"The spirits were willing, but the flash was weak," he says.

STU HARRIS OF HARPER'S advises us that he was deep in concentration on a train reading "The Uncertain Trumpet," Harper's book on military strategy by General Maxwell D. Taylor. Seated next to him was an honest-to-gosh beatnik, with beard *et al.*

"Man," the beatnik said, "know where I can pick up a copy of that book? I dig those crazy books about jazz."

AND IN THE SAME VEIN, Miss Zerline Morje writes to report that in a Fifth Avenue bookshop she asked to see a copy of Edward Weeks's "In Friendly Candor."

The clerk made his way to the travel book section, to report: "Sorry, we have no book on Canada by that name."

OUT IN PIEDMONT, CALIFORNIA, B. Jo Kinnick is determined not to let her students fall under the beatnik spell of undisciplined prose. So intense is she in her campaign for clear, clean prose that she has sent along this sonnet of her own composition:

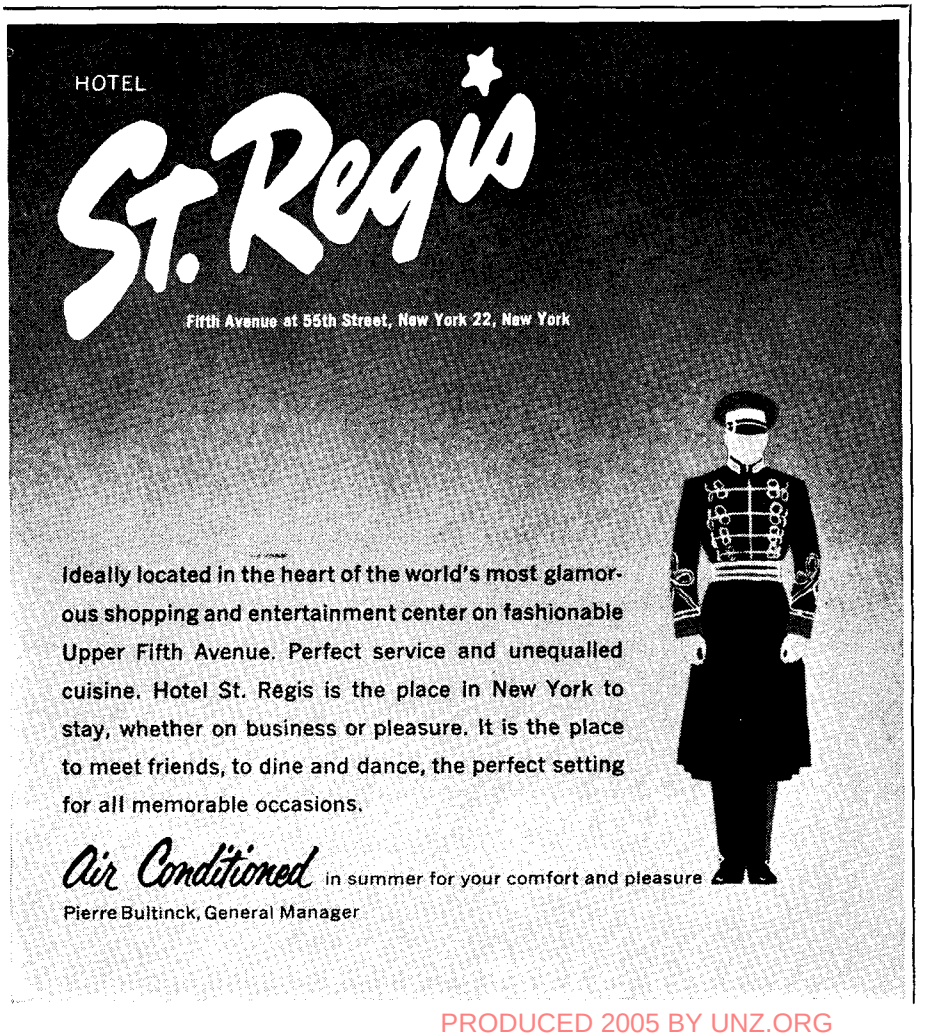
Now listen, man, get with it,
don't go ape.
I'd like you round; I'd even like
you square,
But this amorphous Ferlinghetti shape—
It bugs me, man, it's getting
in my hair.
The way you sit in that
half-lotus pose,
Reject your grammar, call
it "middle class,"
Ponder the miracle of your
ten toes,
Gently refuse to get up off
your chair,
Is making me traumatic.
I can't teach
A guy who's Kerouacked to
sit and stare.
While truths of Zen float just
beyond your reach,
The local school board will
give me the air.

Your grade is F. That's my
inspired decision,
My own Zen flash—not subject
to revision.

ELSEWHERE ON THE POETRY FRONT is the venture inspired by three New Haven enthusiasts, two of them enrolled in the Yale Graduate School, who have come along with a publishing venture which is giving poetry a sound boost where it needs it most: at the bookstalls.

Under their "Penny Poems" plan, the editors issue one new poem a day on a single, multigraphed sheet, and have boosted their circulation to the point where they are selling 600 copies of each day's poem in thirty bookstores all around the country. Their sole object, they say, is to make new poetry available at a price anyone can afford. The originators, Alan Shavzin, Louis Lipsitz, and Dorothy Weiand, state in no uncertain terms that they reject very few, if any, poems on principle.

"The only poems we won't publish are those by well-known poets," says Mr. Lipsitz. "Some of the people we've printed have been published elsewhere—but not extensively—and are certainly not well-known poets. This doesn't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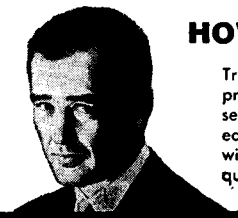

HOW MUCH ARE YOU WORTH?

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Your Present Earnings	2 Years From Now	5 Years From Now
$3,500.00	?	?
5,000.00	?	?
7,500.00	?	?
10,000.00	?	?
12,500.00	?	?
15,000.00	?	?
20,000.00	?	?
25,000.00	?	?

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Doesn't this call for a realistic re-appraisal of your standing today, and of your prospects for the future? You may be just inching along in your present job, wondering how it is ever going to provide for the growing needs of your family — to say nothing of the many extra good things of life everybody wants. If so, there is no riper time than the present to start developing your executive skills — to qualify for bigger responsibility and all the rewards that go with it.

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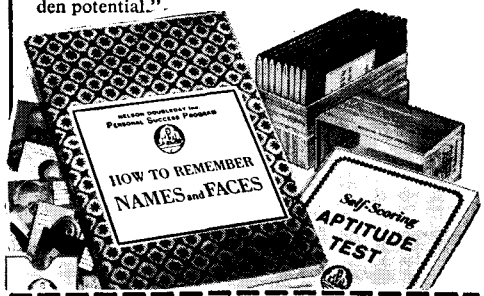

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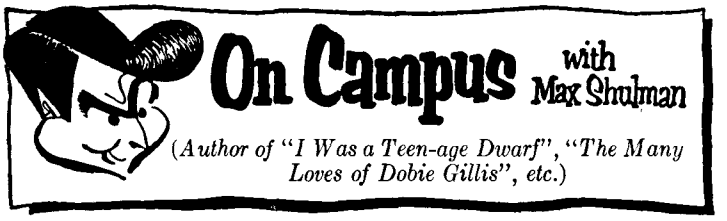


HAIL TO THE DEAN!

Today let us examine that much maligned, widely misunderstood, grossly overworked, wholly dedicated campus figure—the dean.

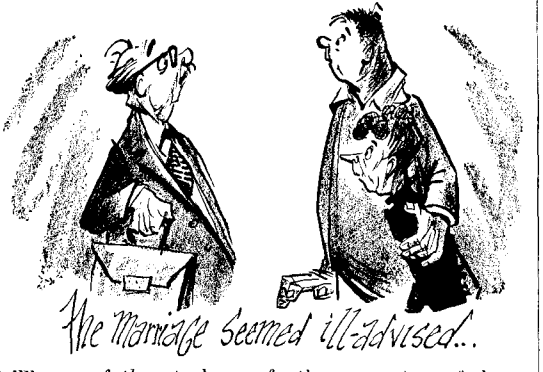
The dean (from the Latin *deanere*—to expel) is not, as many think, primarily a disciplinary officer. He is a counselor and guide, a haven and refuge for the troubled student. The dean (from the Greek *deanos*—to skewer) is characterized chiefly by sympathy, wisdom, patience, forbearance, and a fondness for homely pleasures like barn-raisings, gruel, spelldowns, and Marlboro Cigarettes. The dean (from the German *deangemacht*—to poop a party) is fond of Marlboros for the same reason that all men of good will are fond of Marlboros—because Marlboro is an *honest* cigarette. Those better makin's are honestly better, honestly aged to the peak of perfection, honestly blended for the best of all possible flavors. The filter honestly filters. Marlboro honestly comes in two different containers—a soft pack which is honestly soft, and a flip-top box which honestly flips. You too will flip when next you try an honest Marlboro, which, one honestly hopes, will be soon.

But I digress. We were learning how a dean helps undergraduates. To illustrate, let us take a typical case from the files of Dean S..... of the University of Y..... (Oh, why be so mysterious? The dean's name is Sigafoos and the University is Yutah.)

Wise, kindly Dean Sigafoos was visited one day by a freshman named Walter Aguincourt who came to ask permission to marry one Emma Blenheim, his dormitory laundress. To the dean the marriage seemed ill-advised, for Walter was only 18 and Emma was 91. Walter agreed, but said he felt obligated to go through with it because Emma had invested her life savings in a transparent rain hood to protect her from the mist at Niagara Falls where they planned to spend their honeymoon. What use, asked Walter, would the poor woman have for a rain hood in Yutah? The wise, kindly dean pondered briefly and came up with an answer: let Walter punch holes in the back of Emma's steam iron; with steam billowing back at the old lady, she would find a rain hood very useful—possibly even essential.

Whimpering with gratitude, Walter kissed the dean's Phi Beta Kappa key and hastened away to follow his advice which, it pleasures me to report, solved matters brilliantly.

Today Emma is a happy woman—singing lustily, wearing her rain hood, eating soft-center chocolates, and ironing clothes—twice as happy, to be candid, than if she had married Walter. . . . And Walter? He is happy too. Freed from his liaison with Emma, he married a girl much nearer his own age—Agnes Yucca, 72. Walter is now the proud father—*step-father*, to be perfectly accurate—of three fine healthy boys from Agnes' first marriage—Everett, 38; Willem, 43; and Irving, 55—and when Walter puts the boys in Eton collars and takes them for a stroll in the park on Sunday afternoons, you may be sure there is not a dry eye in Yutah. . . . And Dean Sigafoos? He too is happy—happy to spend long, tiring days in his little office, giving counsel without stint and without complaint, doing his bit to set the young, uncertain feet of his charges on the path to a brighter tomorrow.



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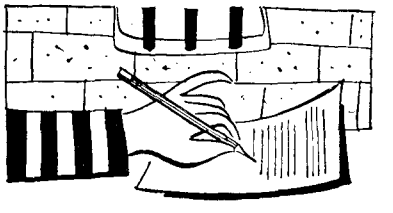
We don't say that Marlboro is the dean of filter cigarettes, but it's sure at the head of the class. Try some—or if you prefer mildness without filters, try popular Philip Morris, from the same makers.

mean we only publish young poets, though most of those who submit poetry are young."

Ruefully, Mr. Lipsitz admits, "Unfortunately, we can't claim to be making a paying proposition out of poetry. We make nothing, the poets get nothing but satisfaction, and a few copies of their poems when they're printed. The bookstores make only four-tenths of a cent on each copy they sell. We lost about $50 last spring in publishing forty-three poems. We are going to lose a bit more this fall—publishing fifty. Simon & Schuster has been good enough to supply a bit of a subsidy, and subscriptions have helped a little, but it is still a great deal of money for us to lose."

Anybody want to be an angel?

A VERY CREDITABLE JOB of publishing is revealed in a copy of "New Era," the prisoner's own publication at the Federal prison in Leavenworth, Kansas. Edited by Earl A. Jacobs, it reflects the hopes, frustrations, humor, and bitterness of the men behind the walls, most



of whom will someday be returned to society. It recalls for us the time we spent inside the State Prison at Stillwater, Minn., writing and directing a documentary film there. The sound of scraping feet as the men returned to their cell blocks from supper. The biting *clank* of the master locks in the three-tiered cells. The sudden, deathly silence afterward. The single light bulb in the ceiling of each cell which went out exactly at ten in the evening. The stooped shoulders and wax-like faces of the lifers as they walked in a separate group to breakfast. The endless, circular footprints in the snow in the prison yard. And the constant feeling that when these men are released to society, the prison life does anything but prepare them to have a good chance of keeping out of a "joint" again.

A prisoner by the name of Henry Woods expresses this feeling in the "New Era" simply and eloquently: "When a man gets out of prison today, he finds himself faced with the almost impossible problem of suddenly having to stop doing what he had been required to do for years—and start doing what he has no practice or experience in doing. And, in many cases, he didn't understand and respect these requirements before he came to prison. Even

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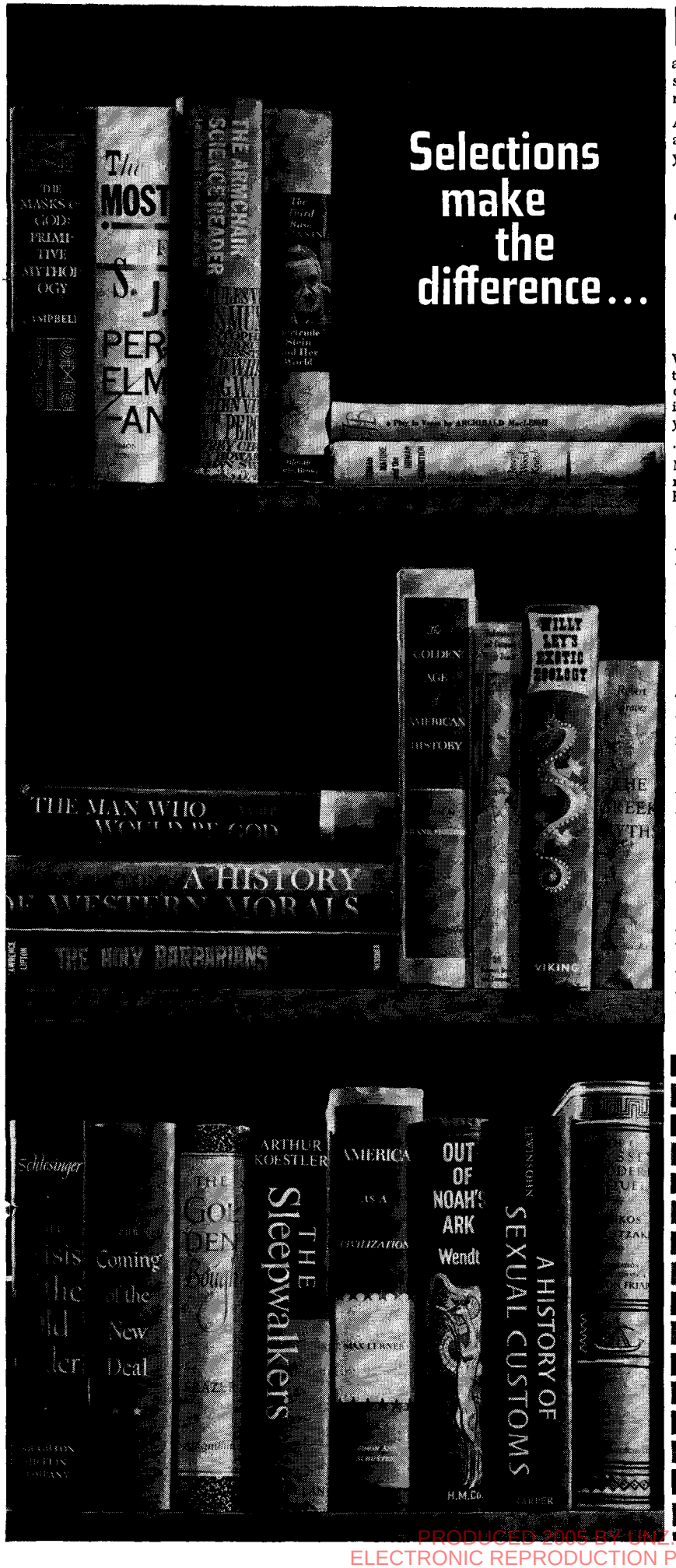

HERE are some of the selections the Book Find Club has offered its members in recent months. As you can see, they are all books you really want to read and to keep for your permanent library. It is selections such as these that have earned the Book Find Club its reputation for "the best in books" on the best of terms.

As an introductory offer, to acquaint you with the benefits and privileges of membership, the Book Find Club invites you to

...take any 3 for 3 dollars

Why not begin your trial membership today with any three of the books pictured at the left? In the next year, you need only choose five more such books from the more than 100 outstanding selections and alternates that will be made available to you as a member of the Book Find Club.

... and you save up to 50%, on the books you take

Moreover, after every fourth selection you choose you will receive a valuable *bonus book* without charge, of the same high quality as your selections.

The Masks of God, Joseph Campbell. Retail $6.00. Member's price $4.50
The Most of S. J. Perelman. Retail $5.95. Member's price $3.95.
The Armchair Science Reader, edited by Isabel S. Gordon and Sophie Sorkin. Retail $7.95. Member's price $4.95.
The Third Rose, John Malcolm Brinnin. Retail $6.00. Member's price $3.95.
J.B., Archibald MacLeish. Retail $3.50. Member's price $2.50.
Human Nature and the Human Condition, Joseph Wood Krutch. Retail $3.95. Member's price $2.75.
The Man Who Would Be God, Haakon Chevalier. Retail $4.95. Member's price $3.75.
A History of Western Morals, Crane Brinton. Retail $7.50. Member's price $4.50.
The Holy Barbarians, Lawrence Lipton. Retail $5.00. Member's price $3.50.
The Golden Age of American History, edited by Frank Freidel. Retail $7.50. Member's price $4.75.
Shakespeare and Company, Sylvia Beach. Retail $4.50. Member's price $3.25.
Exotic Zoology, Willy Ley. Retail $4.95. Member's price $3.50.
The Greek Myths, Robert Graves. Retail $5.00. Member's price $3.75.
The Crisis of the Old Order, Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr. Retail $6.00. Member's price $4.50.
The Coming of the New Deal, Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr. Retail $6.75. Member's price $4.75.
The Golden Bough, Sir James Frazer. Retail $3.95. Member's price $3.25.
The Sleepwalkers, Arthur Koestler. Retail $6.95. Member's price $4.50.
America as a Civilization, Max Lerner. Retail $10.00. Member's price $4.95.
Out of Noah's Ark, Herbert Wendt. Retail $6.50. Member's price $4.50.
A History of Sexual Customs, Dr. Richard Lewinsohn. Retail $5.95. Member's price $4.50.
The Odyssey: A Modern Sequel, Nikos Kazantzakis. Retail $10.00. Member's price $5.95.

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Please enroll me as a member of the Book Find Club and send me for only $3.00 (plus postage and handling) the three selections that I have indicated. I agree to buy at least five additional selections—or alternates—in the next twelve months, with the understanding that I am to receive a free bonus book after my fourth such purchase. I am to receive each month without charge the *Book Find News* containing an authoritative review of the forthcoming selection and descriptions of all other books available to me at special member's prices. This will enable me to make my own choice: if I do not want the selection announced I can return your form saying "send me nothing" or use it to order another book from the more than 100 current choice titles offered. I may cancel my membership at any time after purchasing five selections or alternates.

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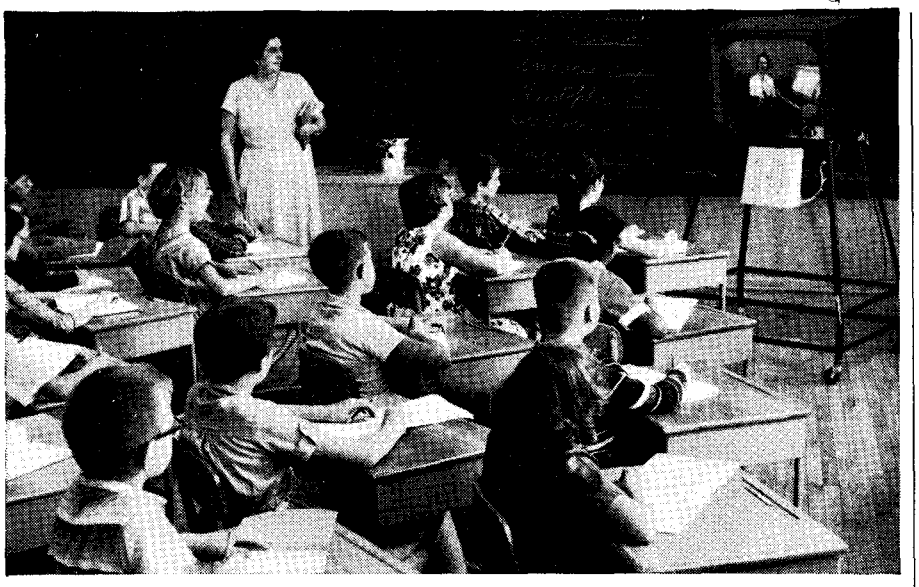

HELPING TO TEACH . . . HELPING TO LEARN. Classroom scene in Cortland, N. Y. This is one of the schools now using Educational TV. More than one TV receiver can be used where teachers wish to accommodate larger classes at one sitting.

TEACHING BY TV

Bell System facilities meet a new need. Already a vital link in filling educators' requirements within a locality, state or across the nation

An interesting current development in education is the use of television for instruction—both in classrooms and in the home.

Evidence that a shortage of qualified teachers is developing coincides with the need for some way to meet the awakened interest in mathematics, physics, chemistry, and education in general—from the elementary school to the college level.

Many educators, in studying the twin problem, are thinking more and more about the possibilities of Educational TV in their teaching programs.

In transmitting TV lessons and lectures from place to place, various means are available. Closed circuit Educational TV systems between schools may be required. Or connection between broadcasting stations in different cities. Or a hook-up between closed circuit systems and one or more broadcasting stations.

Whatever distribution of TV is needed, in city, county, state, or across the country, the Bell Telephone Companies are equipped to provide it. They have the facilities and years of know-how. And the on-the-spot manpower to insure efficient, dependable service.

For over three years, the local Bell Telephone Company has provided the closed circuit ETV network which successfully serves thirty-six schools in Washington County, Maryland.

In Louisville, Kentucky, telephone company facilities now connect five elementary schools. In New York State, they serve a high school and seven other schools in the Cortland area.

In San Jose, California, they link four schools with the campus of San Jose State College. And in Anaheim, California, eighteen schools are served by TV.

The largest of the many current educational TV projects is called Continental Classroom. The Bell System is one of the business organizations which support it.

In this great "classroom," about half a million people get up early each weekday to view a half-hour lecture on Modern Chemistry on their TV sets at 6:30 A.M. This 32-week college course goes from coast to coast over Bell System lines.

The Bell Telephone Companies believe their TV transmission facilities and know-how can assist educators who are exploring the potential value of educational television.

They welcome opportunities to work with those interested in this promising new development.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

the friends who would help him in this new country of Freedom can be of little real assistance because they seldom understand that he must learn all over again how to live.

"Now had he been living, day after day, a pattern similar to that being followed in the world outside, the adjustment would be hardly more difficult than that of moving to one city from another. . . ."

The author's ideal prison would be along these lines: a walled city, where the prisoner would have to make his own living, do his own bookkeeping, pay his own bills, and re-educate himself in preparation for the time he is released.

He concludes his article: "There must be a better way—but when are they going to find it?"

TWO VERY SPECIAL libraries are reporting a brisk business, each of them having the distinction of serving on a nationwide basis. The Library of the Blind, a department of the Free Library of Philadelphia, is circulating more Talking Book records and Braille books than any other in the country, and is the only library in which tape-recorded books are available free of charge for distribution to the blind across the country. The World Affairs Center in New York makes a specialty of furnishing books and pamphlets, both free and for sale, on any aspect of world affairs you might want to name. As a non-profit, non-partisan organization supported by grants, it is able to handle much more material—including hard-to-get pamphlets—than the conventional library.

SPEAKING OF WORLD AFFAIRS, a tired and somewhat weary delegate was overheard as he came out of a long meeting saying: "I don't mind living in the past and future, but darned if I like living in the subjunctive!"

—John G. Fuller.

Solution of Last Week's Kingsley Double-Crostic (No. 1346)

B. K. Freeman:
A REJECTION SLIP
(Suggested by Mrs. Charles J. Field, Los Angeles)

John Milton: Dear Sir:
We regret we cannot
Publish *Paradise Lost.*
Though you have a good plot,
The negative title repels at first shot,
And your story's too long and too solemn.
A little keen humor would help it a lot. . .
Best try motion pictures:
They'd work it up hot.

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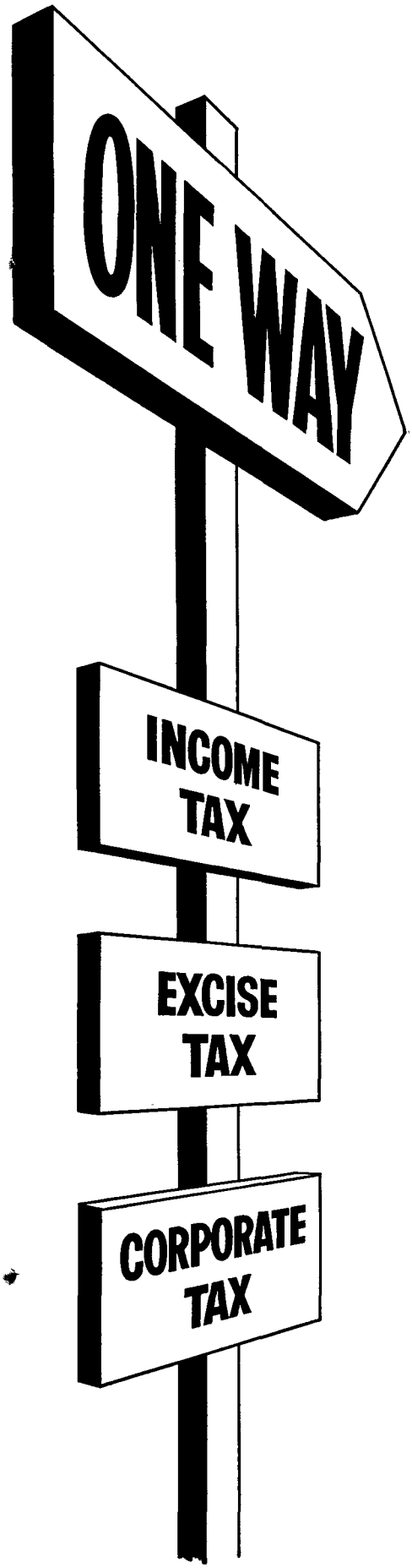

to save billions in future taxes

Thoughtful people generally acknowledge that government spending policies are going to influence the course of U.S. inflation—and whether it can be halted at all.

There's lots of talk about "reasons" for spending programs. But there is little public discussion of federal spending that could be eliminated entirely without loss of jobs or national strength and safety.

COSTLY GOVERNMENT VENTURE IN POWER

Questionable on every count is the necessity for the federal government's continuing venture into the electric power business. To date, it has cost taxpayers about $5,500,000,000, and the "public power" pressure groups are after another $10,000,000,000—the kind of money that could contribute to the difference between inflation and stability.

THE REAL "PUBLIC POWER" ISSUE

Cleared of claims and emotion, the heart of this issue is simple: whether the money for the inevitable growth of electric capacity is to be put up by investors or by taxpayers.

It's quite unnecessary for taxpayers to finance the electric supply. The independent electric companies and their millions of investors can finance and produce all the power the nation can conceivably need.

THE TAX NOBODY SEES

No issue of such importance in the federal budget is so little known to the people who pay billions as the cost of federal power. This is why informed people are trying to spread the word.

Will you help? You can get up-to-date figures and background quickly and at no cost. Write for the new booklet, "Who Pays for Government-in-the-Electric-Business?" to Power Companies, Room 1100-O, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York 20, N. Y.

AMERICA'S INDEPENDENT ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANIES

Company names on request through this magazine

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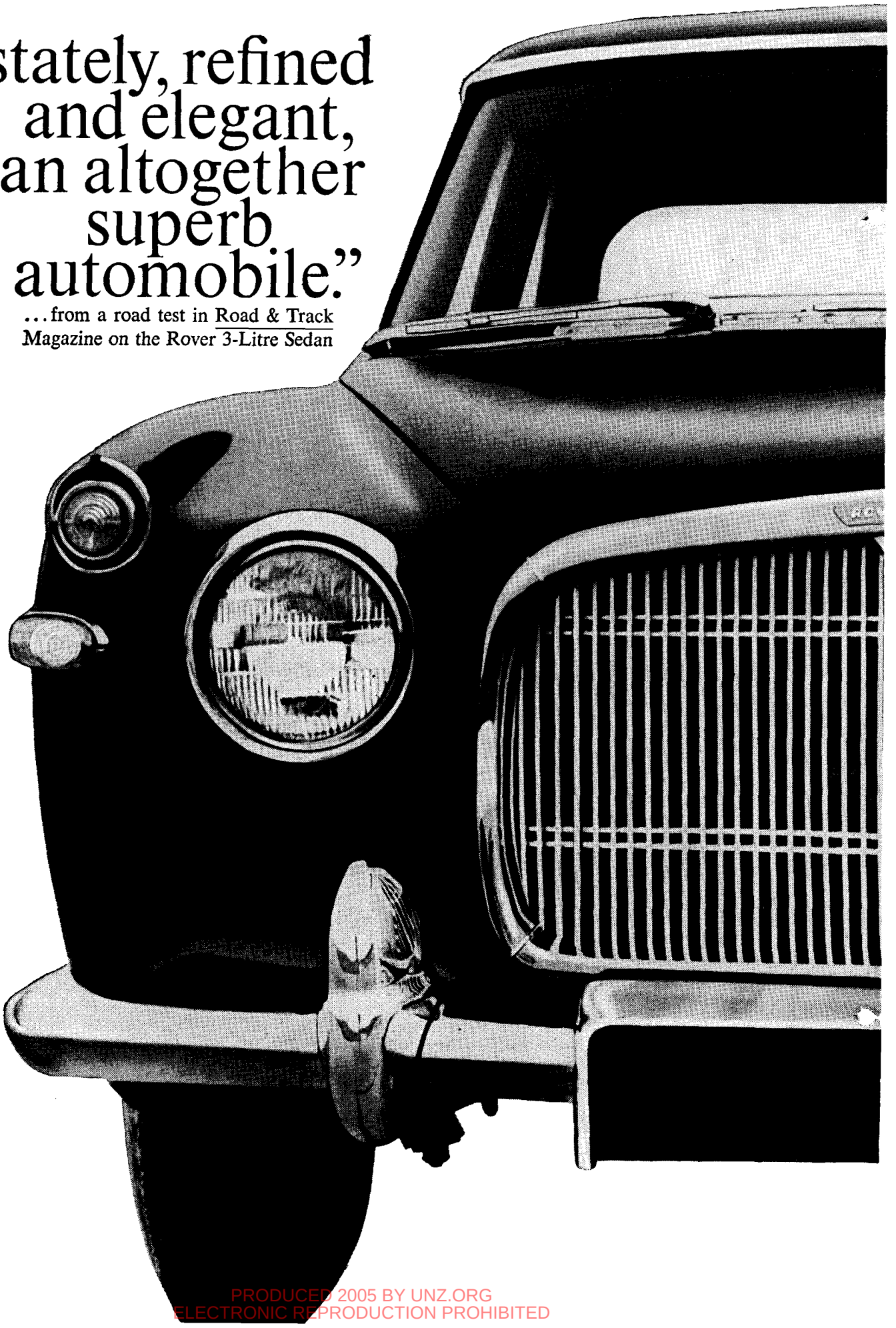
"stately, refined and elegant, an altogether superb automobile."

...from a road test in Road & Track Magazine on the Rover 3-Litre Sedan



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The Rover 3-Litre Sedan has been designed to give many years of swift, silent, trouble-free motoring with exceptional accommodation for the comfort and convenience of driver and passengers. A detailed appreciation of the Rover 3-Litre from Road & Track Magazine is reprinted on the overleaf.

THE ROVER MOTOR COMPANY
OF NORTH AMERICA LIMITED
36-12 37th St., Long Island City 1, N. Y.
373 Shaw Road, South San Francisco, Cal.
Canada: Mobile Drive, Toronto, Ontario
156 West Second Ave., Vancouver, B. C.

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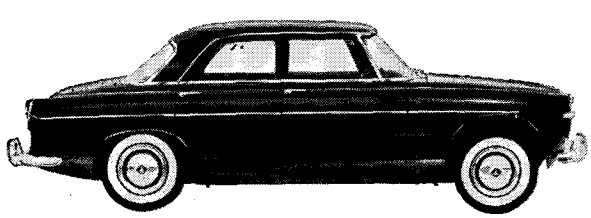
reprinted from the December 1959 issue of Road & Track

A ROAD-TEST OF THE ROVER 3-LITRE

It has been over seven years since we have had a Rover to test, and fond memories of that earlier car prompted us to make a special effort to get our hands on the completely redesigned 3-litre, or P-5, model.

First impressions of a car sometimes prove wrong, but the Rover never seems to lose its charm. This one had the optional Borg-Warner automatic transmission and in driving out from the firm's new Eastern headquarters in Long Island City, we admitted (grudgingly) that the automatic had its charms—at least in heavy traffic. In fact, the one outstanding virtue of this car is its silky-smooth quietness—a feature much enhanced by the inclusion of the automatic unit. With the exception of one car (we don't mention the name, but it's synonymous with quality) this is the most refined automobile we have ever driven.

Getting down to the facts, the performance in terms of elapsed time isn't exactly brilliant, particularly after a correction for a rather considerable speedometer error that we just didn't expect in a Rover. Nevertheless, one should note that our test weight exceeded 4000 lbs. Also, as is well known, the automatic inhibits performance times and for that reason we have plotted the results of a British test on a similar car equipped with the 4 speed transmission, an overdrive and a 4.3 axle. The automatic transmission version still gets from a standstill to a corrected 60 mph in the respectable time of 17.7 sec, despite the fact that the upshifts occur at 4000 and 4200 rpm respectively, well below the peak power speed of 4500 rpm. (This is done intentionally to eliminate engine noise at full throttle.)



Stately, refined and elegant, an altogether superb automobile.

Steering is just about right for such a car as this and we liked its easy, precise feeling. Moderately vigorous cornering produces an extraordinary amount of tire howl, which may have been caused by the nearly new tire treads. There appears to be neither under- nor over-steer and, though there is more roll than we like, the rear end never seems about to let go and the handling qualities can be honestly summarized as good.

Another outstanding feature of the Rover is the Girling brakes. These are discs in front and drums at the rear, with a diameter of 11 in. The rear shoes are 2.5 in. wide and the rear lining area is 173 sq. in., nearly as much area as some similar-weight cars have on all four wheels. A completely innocuous vacuum power booster makes the pedal light but not overly sensitive.

From a technical standpoint, the 3-litre car embodies a host of new and very advanced design features. A unit frame and body is not new, of course, but in the Rover application, extraordinary measures have been incorporated in order to eliminate the last vestige of noise and vibration. For example, in front we find a completely separate sub-frame made of welded steel sections. This carries the engine, transmission, front suspension and steering components, and is attached to the body by 6 rubber insulating mountings. The body hull itself is made entirely of welded steel, including all doors and lids. (The older Rovers used aluminum paneling on all hinged parts.) Fortunately, the indescribable thud of a coach-built door being slammed shut has been retained.

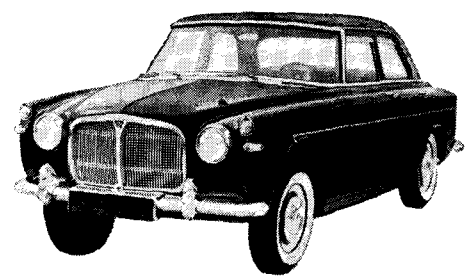
The front suspension is similar to previous Rover practice with Thompson ball joints and rubber-bushed wishbone pivots. However, the coil spring has been replaced by a Salter-type laminated torsion bar, to reduce its overall length. Rear springs are conventional variable rate semi-elliptics, but with a very unusual application of rubber at each end to improve shock insulation. Rubber is also used to insulate the steady-bearing (seated-ball-type) mounted near the center of the propeller shaft. Everything on the car that moves, shakes or vibrates is rubber insulated.

While the 3-litre engine follows previous Rover practice and uses some of the same parts, it is actually a fairly drastic redesign. Thus the ioe valve system (intake over exhaust, or F-head) is unchanged in principle—the block is iron, the head is aluminum and the pistons have the double wedge shaped dome of earlier engines. However, the increased displacement was obtained by a larger cylinder bore (from 2.875 to 3.062) and the cylinder block and crankshaft are entirely new, as a result of a change to 7 main bearings for greater smoothness. There are also many detail changes, including a new roller tappet design to improve camshaft durability as well as to bring the valve gear capability up to the higher speed potential of the new crankshaft (5000 rpm is recommended limit, not attainable on automatic transmission cars).

The big advantage of the ioe arrangement is that it permits very large valves with plenty of room for adequate water cooling passages. However, in the Rover the valve sizes and the valve timing sequence have been selected primarily to give very good low speed torque rather than high output at high speed. Note, for example, that this engine develops its maximum efficiency (torque) at only 1500 rpm, yet the torque figure is equivalent to 0.9 lb/ft per cu in.—very exceptional in view of the peaking speed. What does this mean to the owner/driver? Simply this: in normal driving 1500 rpm is equivalent to 31 mph, and we do a lot more of our everyday driving near this speed than we do at 92 mph (4500).

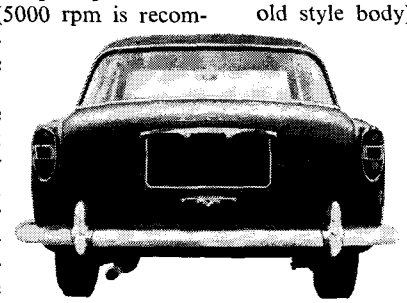
As for the top end, the 3.9 axle appears to be optimum, for 4900 rpm is only a little past the peak-power point and is equivalent to 100 mph. As a matter of fact, the British test gives the timed top speed as 90.8 mph (mean) in the 4.3 high gear and 96.4 mph in the 3.35 overdrive ratio—which certainly indicates that a ratio somewhere between would give more top speed.

Externally, the Rover is exceptionally clean, accented by a bold grille treatment of traditional Rover shape.



The interior of the Rover is a very nice compromise between the old British school of wood and leather and near-austere contemporary. The seats are leather covered, of course, and wood trim is used sparingly. The front seat is a bench-type, and folding center arm rests are found both front and rear. Very luxurious bucket-type seats can be ordered at extra cost. The instrument panel layout is compact, properly cowled, and one of the neatest and best we have ever seen. There is a glove box and, below this, a full width parcel shelf. Immediately below the shelf, on the passenger's side, a thin drawer-like affair pulls out to disclose a well equipped tool tray. Each tool has its own foam-rubber-lined space. Large tools are clipped into place on the inside of the trunk and covered by a clip-on flap. No imaginable detail has been overlooked and no expense has been spared to make the Rover's interior a study in true luxury. Its safety features are well thought-out and the greatest possible passenger comfort is provided.

Of course, the delivered price of over $5000 is rather steep, and Rover does have a new version of the P-4 model (with the old style body) that sells for much less. This is the model 100 with a 2.6-litre 6 cyl engine with 7 main bearings. However, for our money, we think the Rover 3-litre is an excellent value for those who buy quality rather than price and who do not feel the need to buy a new car every couple of years. (Prices vary according to optional equipment fitted and port of entry.)



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THE PHOENIX NEST

Fauna and Flora

Edited by Martin Levin

THE RIGHT ALLIGATOR

I WAS as pleased as punch last Christmas when a relative sent me a handsome, genuine alligator belt. A man can't have too many belts, and this one was exactly the right size. The only thing that put me off a bit was that this one came coiled around a genuine, stuffed alligator, twenty-one inches long, which is a good twelve inches shorter than the alligators I normally use.

If manufacturers insist on packaging products with stuffed samples of the creatures from which they've been created, they should, I think, make at least a reasonable effort to match sizes. A man who takes a thirty-four-inch belt, for example, is not going to be able to use a twenty-one-inch stuffed alligator, or, if he tries to make do with it, his friends are going to spot it immediately and think it's some cheap little old bargain-basement alligator, or even worse, a hand-me-down.

Philemon Muir, a boy I grew up with, is a good case in point. He had a lot of older brothers, and always had to use their old alligators when they were through with them. Some of them were pretty sad looking articles, too, and you know how merciless teen-agers can be—scathing, critical as all hell. The rest of us used to pack up for Boy Scout camp with our brand-new sleeping bags and pup tents from Abercrombie's, our tailor-made uniforms with genuine silk neckerchiefs; then here would come poor old Philey, looking so tacky we could hardly bear to be seen with him, with his brother Ed's stuffed alligator—too short, used-looking, skimpily stuffed, scales missing around its jaws—the kind that should have been thrown back in the first place or sold for fertilizer.

It was the same when we got to college. Philey's old man gave him a generous allowance, and he had a Hudson Terraplane and a charge account at Brooks, but here again, his alligators (by now we all had two, one for weekdays and a "best" one for Sundays) were so short and bedraggled he just couldn't hold his head up. He left without a degree, and we all knew why. Last I heard of Philey he was in Leavenworth —an utter failure.

Parents must learn to realize the value of status symbols to a youngster's ego, or else the symbols themselves must be abolished by the Supreme Court. I'm coming more and more to favor the latter, since the whole packaging trend is getting out of hand, anyway. My wife told me the other day she had ordered a genuine cowhide bag, in preparation for our next vacation trip.

"Guess what it comes coiled around?" she asked.

—HAYES B. JACOBS.

• • •

THINK

WHEN I first saw him, alone in the drugstore booth, he was in the act of dropping a cigarette end into the dregs of a cup of coffee, where it perished with a faint hiss. The moodiness with which he then sat staring into the cup seemed to declare a belief that with all such dreary trivia we are ourselves but trivial components in a greater gloom. "Oh dear," I thought, sliding down off the fountain stool where I had been roosting with a coke. I stood watching him a moment. He was visibly one of those too long corroded by the single query "Why?" His entire air of brooding withdrawal was something more appropriate to Elsinore, but I thought I would step over and see if I could get through to him. Which I accordingly did.

"If the coffee was in this instance poorly brewed," I remarked, "think of another time when it will be better, or of the pleasure of brewing one's own, and of that morning aroma so delightful to the newborn senses. Think of the cigarette with which you have held communion with tobacco fields. Think of the nicotine flower, which is another matter, but the allusion shows the cruising speed of free association. Stop thinking and think of roses—roses under refrigeration and those warm in the sun. With such felicities everywhere about, what is more lamentable than to lament?"

He burrowed in a pocket for a pack of cigarettes, out of which he shook a fresh one. The match with which he lit it was abstractedly doused in the coffee cup.

"The position that there is nothing worthy of one's relish is a false one," I resumed. "There is a poetry that reaches everything, down to and including the oyster. Note that oysters begin to feed at the exact moment when the moon

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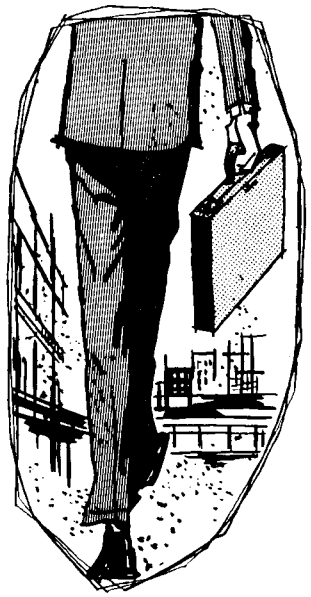

. . . a look at the problems of planning, coordinating and executing the future development of business education

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by FRANK C. PIERSON
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A graphic short course in the fundamentals of the American economy for use in senior high schools.

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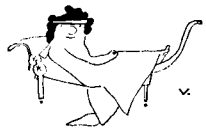
touches the meridian in which they lie. They also begin to feed when the moon reaches the corresponding meridian on the opposite side of the earth." I paused to let this sink in. I was not troubled by his having made no sign for me to sit down, preferring the advantage a standing position gave me. "Think of the numberless hues on a pheasant's neck," I continued, "or if the miracle of plumage is to your nature bromidic, contemplate that of moulting—a fabulously symmetrical process which we can only touch on here. You are strung on a harp of nerves, walk on a trellis made of bones, keep a hive of memories"—I tapped my skull—"in a walnut hull."

He bowed his head, bringing his brow to rest on the heel of one hand.

"Wait," I said, "Have you ever seen a star in a horn of the moon? Have you drunk black velvet, which is made by mixing equal parts champagne and stout? There is no quarter in which satisfactions may not be sought, nor any from which they may not unexpectedly spring. I ask you to believe that once in an inn in Salzburg I saw the proprietor wax the floors by skating around them shod in polishing cloths. Have you no humor yourself then, man? I warn you against so wholly losing your link with humankind. The prophet—or anyhow I—have truly said, 'Man that is born of woman is like a commutation ticket—not good if detached.'"

He nudged his cigarette over the rim of his saucer and snicked off a length of ash with a fingernail. He had now raised his head, but there was nothing in his aspect that could be confidently construed as resembling response. I reviewed my position.

We had made our way through gradations of substance up to and including the human race. These having touched no filament in him, there remained only one card to play. There was nothing



left to adduce, that is, but the acknowledged and attested flower of the human species—a beautiful woman.

Fortunately, there was one at hand. She was browsing at the cosmetics counter. I had noticed her there when I was sitting at the fountain. I drew his attention to her now with a wave of my hand.

"What," I said, "of that? Look. A form like Diana, skin like cream, hair like plaited gold. Note the patrician tilt to the nose, throat, and chin alike, not to speak of the imperial ease of that gesture," I added, alluding to a movement by which she had tucked in an

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errant strand of hair. There was the same grace in the way she shifted a small dog she was carrying on one hip. It was a miniature poodle, dark gray, cunningly shorn. The woman was in the man's line of vision, so that he would have had to look down or away not to see her; still, he made no effort not to take her in. "There you have in effect the distillation, not alone of her sex, but of her time as well—for everything about her patently breathes our version of sophistication. This is the crown of animate matter as we know it."

We watched in silence as she took a small parcel from the druggist, paid, and thrust it into her bag. Having snapped the bag shut, she turned and started in our direction, on the way out.

"With such diversions as this in the visible world, surely the salt cannot completely have lost its savor," I said with a smile. "Here she comes. I see her eyes are pools of muscatel. Ah, and now perhaps she will favor us with a word."

For the woman, approaching, had in fact opened her mouth to speak. And the sound of her voice only added to those charms already enumerated. It was a soft voice, somewhat throaty, suggesting poured honey. She addressed herself to the dog.

"A fraud," she said. "That's all you are or ever will be, a little old fraud. You said the same thing last night and it didn't mean a thing, so why should I put any stock in you now, you old fraudycums." The crown of animate matter as we know it paused, and, with the tip of a gloved forefinger, pressed the animal's nose, as though it were a doorbell. "Just as *snide*."

Now the man could not be said to be lacking in response. He looked up at me and grinned with what I felt to be actually rather needless zest—a twisted, ironical sort of grin, like a bent nail. I turned angrily on the woman.

"*You*," I said, following her as she continued on to the door. "Who has given you leave to open your trap? Think for once beyond the illusory tissues of appearance, of the hutch of bones in which we really live, and which outlasts this Vanity Fair. Think enough at least to ask 'Why?' Ask why the snail, regret, must stain the rose of memory. Ask why the brine of grief must erode each cheek, till time at last lays bare this poor walnut hull. Think of ice on the piteous mountain tops, and of the clinkers that the universe will end in. Think of all such as are, not merely prone to queries, but skewered on perpetual thought. Think. . . ."

—Peter De Vries.

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Saturday Review

JANUARY 16, 1960

MAXIMUM CHALLENGE

Is the Economy of the Western World Splitting Apart?

FOR THE second year *SR*'s annual business survey is devoted to an exclusive report of the recent meeting on economic problems by the trustees of the Committee for Economic Development. The Committee for Economic Development is a group of 200 businessmen and educators whose purpose is to explore the economic problems facing our free society and to suggest policies for the guidance of our economic life.

The central question before the meeting was: "Is the Economy of the Western World Splitting Apart?" Exploring that question directly were four outstanding experts: Sir Oliver Franks, former British ambassador to the United States and now chairman of Lloyds Bank; Paul van Zeeland, former Prime Minister of Belgium, long active in the European Economic Community established by Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Germany, France, and Italy; Axel Iveroth, president of the Federation of Swedish Industries; and Paul Hoffman, a founder and first chairman of CED, head of the Economic Cooperation Administration at the inauguration of the Marshall Plan, and now managing director of the United Nations Special Fund for Economic Development.

Discussing their talks and asking them questions were eleven trustees of CED, all of whom have considerable background in and knowledge of the problems discussed. The recorded texts of the main speakers and edited versions of the trustees' supplementary remarks are included in this issue of *SR*.

The four addresses have been widely recognized as important economic landmarks. In particular, that of Sir Oliver Franks had an immediately visible effect on national policy. Within hours after he made his remarks their substance was widely circulated in the State Department, the Treasury Department, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Some observers wrote that the speech might well usher in a period of policy development like that which followed the late Secretary of State Marshall's speech at Harvard on European recovery.

Sir Oliver's call for the establishment of a new mechanism, or forum, similar to the Organization for European Economic Cooperation but comprising the countries of the Atlantic world, reverberated in the meetings of the NATO Council and of the Western Big Four. A communiqué from the Big Four included a summons to an informal economic conference to be held in Paris this month to discuss "the sound use of economic resources and the maintenance of harmonious international relations, thus contributing to growth and stability in the world economy and to a general improvement in the standard of living."

This development and the continuing efforts to bridge the gaps between the European Six, the Outer Seven, the United States, and Canada underscore the importance and the timeliness of the addresses of Messrs. van Zeeland, Iveroth, Hoffman, and Franks. They go deeply into topics of overwhelming importance to all who would not only keep the economy of the Western world from splitting apart, but would unite its strength for the tremendous tasks that lie ahead.

DONALD K. DAVID, *Chairman of the Committee for Economic Development*
GARDNER COWLES, *Chairman of the CED Information Committee*

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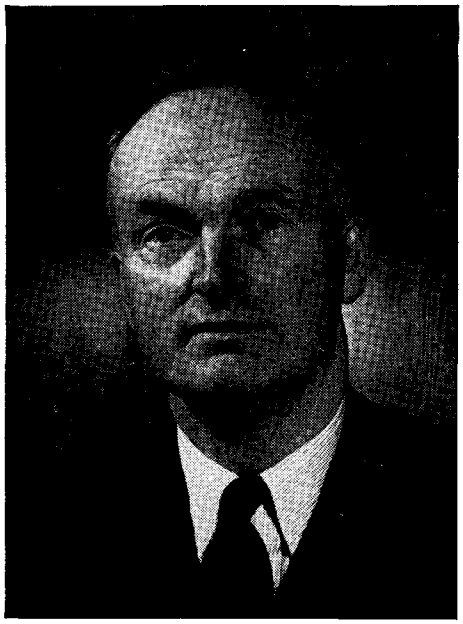

—PIX.

MAXIMUM CHALLENGE

The New International Balance: Challenge to the Western World

Sir Oliver Franks, chairman of Lloyds Bank, Ltd., and former British ambassador to the United States, has had a distinguished career as scholar, teacher, government administrator, and planner of European economic cooperation. Sir Oliver's address before the trustees of the CED, here printed for the first time, sets forth the challenges that face the Western nations in an era of rapid international change.

By SIR OLIVER FRANKS

I HAVE BEEN asked to discuss the broad subject of economic relations between Europe and the United States, with particular attention to some specific questions. To tackle this assignment one must first be clear about the general approach. Let me explain what I mean. It makes all the difference whether we are thinking of the economic relations between Europe and the United States as a going concern, and are interested in improvements or modifications to it, or whether we suppose that these relationships have entered a basically new phase so that most questions have to be worked out afresh.

The first suggestion I wish to make is that our common objectives of policy have changed, that it is not particularly easy to be sure what our present objectives should be, and that the first job is to identify them. It is only if we have success in this task that there is a chance of answering the specific questions put to me.

It seems to me that the economic objectives to which we have been accustomed in Europe and the United States since the Second World War paralleled the attempt to answer the dominant political and strategic problem, that of East-West tension polarized in Washington and Moscow. The two aims we tried to realize were, first, the recovery of Western Europe and, secondly, the strengthening of world liquidity so that the international exchanges of trade would not break down through lack of the means of payment.

Throw your mind back to the second half of 1947, when concentrated work first began on the Marshall Plan. Who can forget how doubtful any real recovery of Western Europe seemed, how easily the collapse of Western Europe might have tilted the world balance decisively in favor of the East and Communism? When I was at the Paris Conference in the late summer of 1947 it was only a matter of weeks before France and Italy ran out of dollars with which to pay for bread grains —and this in a world in which there were no surplus bread grains outside North America. Only twelve years ago Europe was on the threshold of catastrophe, while lack of gold or inadequate reserves of acceptable currencies in many countries made any lasting revival of international trade a dim and distant prospect. At this point you will allow me, as a citizen of Britain, to observe that while these two great aims—the recovery of Europe and the building up of reserves and liquidity in most of the Western world—were common objectives of the peoples on both sides of the Atlantic and while cooperation between them was genuine and strong, nothing at all could have been achieved without the broad, imaginative, constructive initiatives of American policy. The Marshall Plan itself, the whole story of aid and assistance, the steady liberalization of the international trading policies of the United States during the period, are historical evidence of this truth.

But why do I dig back twelve years into the past? To remind you how greatly things have changed. In the late 1940s and through most of the 1950s we were quite clear about these international economic objectives in the Western world and worked steadily towards them: there was no problem of identification. But now Europe has recovered. Think, too, how much the problems of world liquidity have been eased. No doubt it would be foolish to talk of ultimate or enduring solutions or hope that no further difficulties will arise. But consider how international trade has revived, how the manufacturing industries of Western Europe have been rebuilt, how the reserves of their central banks have been increased, and how the gold stocks of the free world are better distributed. When we add to all this the increase in the resources of the International Monetary Fund and the increased strength of sterling, one of the two great international trading currencies, surely the contrast between now and the late 1940s is absolute. We have moved into a different sort of world.

This is why it is important to ask what are now our common objectives of economic policy on the two sides of the Atlantic. I suggest that today we have two, and they are related to a change in the broad political and strategic posture of our Western world. Earlier the problems of East-West tension were dominant: now we have a North-South problem of equal importance. It is connected with the former but has its own independent and equal being.

I mean the problems of the relationship of the industrialized nations of the North to the underdeveloped and developing countries that lie to the south of them, whether in Central or South America, in Africa or the Middle East, in South Asia or in the great island archipelagoes of the Pacific. If twelve years ago the balance of the world turned on the recovery of Western Europe, now it turns on a right re-

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lationship of the industrial North of the globe to the developing South.

There is a second consideration. If we in the Western world, in North America and in Europe, are to succeed in two dimensions, North-South as well as East-West, then it is essential that our economic strength be adequate to our tasks. This means a more consciously dynamic view of growth in our communities than we have perhaps had before. We have to grow fast enough to look after demands for improving standards of life at home, the requirements of defense, and the aid and assistance we must give if the world balance is not to be tipped decisively against us. We must have growth; but we must combine it with economic stability. Here is our second objective, linked to but different from the first.

Is it desirable or necessary to set up more international machinery to help realize these objectives?

One's first thought must be that it is not. The international scene has been transformed in the last twenty years. We have the economic organs of the United Nations. We have the great postwar creations, the International Bank, the Monetary Fund, and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The International Development Association is coming into being. In the European region there is the Organization for European Economic Cooperation. More recently, since Europe found itself at sixes and sevens, there is a European Economic Community and a European Free Trade Association. One would think that the last thing wanted is more machinery.

Yet I am not sure. Of all the institutions I have named only one has found it possible to maintain a regular, searching, intimate discussion of the general economic problems of common concern to the member countries: the OEEC. It has played a novel and creative role for, through its own special way of discussing general economic issues, it has at times directly affected the domestic policies, monetary and fiscal, of member countries. Fiscal policies which might have exported unemployment, and monetary policies which might have built up reserves too fast in one country, are things which by common consent have been modified in particular European countries through these creative discussions in OEEC. There has grown up something like a common code of behavior and the members of the national delegations there speak a common language on economic affairs. As a result the domestic policies and problems of the member countries can be discussed without distortion, and at times modified without ill will.

All the same, the OEEC does not seem to me the natural vehicle for rational discussion of the means by which our present common objectives, if I have identified them rightly, can be achieved. Clearly, the right relationship of the industrialized nations of the North to the developing South must involve the United States in the first place since the United States possesses a full half of the industrial capacity of the entire free world. Yet the North American countries, the United States and Canada, are not full members of the OEEC. Nor do the other existing international institutions seem to me quite right for these new purposes. The Six and the Seven in Europe are too small and exclusive; the great international institutions, the economic organs of the United Nations, the International Bank, the Monetary Fund, and the GATT are too large. I believe that there are questions which need discussion in a forum which brings together the industrialized nations of the North if they are to be successful in finding means and measures commensurate with their aims. In saying this I am in no way undervaluing the work of existing institutions. I should be particularly sorry if it were thought that I underestimated, or failed to appreciate the great work which has been

—*News of the Week in Review, The New York Times.*

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done and will continue to be done by the International Bank, the Monetary Fund, and the GATT.

What are these questions? Let me give a few examples. There is the question of how much the industrialized North can channel into the developing countries. There are questions of whether the necessary growth and economic stability in the industrialized countries can be sufficiently foreseen and provided for to make a given scale of constructive help possible. There are questions of the appropriate shares to be borne by the different nations of the industrialized Atlantic world. There may be questions of priority and order. There are certainly issues of coordination and programming. At present coordination between us is quite inadequate. There is no general program. There is instead a pronounced lack of continuity.

NONE of these discussions would get in the way of the proper work of great existing agencies like the International Bank in their job of planning and lending resources entrusted to them. I speak of the necessary preliminaries which must be accomplished if the industrialized nations are to approach their task soundly and thereafter join in cooperation with the developing countries, often through the great distributing agencies, in working out the fruitful application of the available resources.

Just as twelve years ago the balance of the world depended upon the fate of Western Europe, so in these coming years it will surely turn on the destiny of the newly developing countries.

We all know that many of them intend to develop at all costs. It is no use wondering whether it is wise. We developed ourselves earlier and they are now going to develop themselves in turn. They face a vicious circle. Low living standards and free, broadly democratic societies cannot produce sufficient savings for the rapid economic development they will not forego. They need more capital to increase output; low output prevents sufficient saving for capital.

This circle can be broken in one of two ways. It can be broken by tyranny which, by enforcing hardships on the people and holding down their standard of living, forces the savings for rapid development. Or it can be broken by capital from outside which gives a free society the chance both to develop and to remain free. This vicious circle for country after country will be broken one way or the other in coming years.

We have already had evidence in the Middle East of how real and how urgent these problems are. I do not understate when I say that the world balance will shift decisively against us if we fail to devise adequate means to realize the twin objectives I have identified.

This is basically why I feel sure that we ought to have a forum—as informal as you like—in which we can provide a basis for the political decisions which our governments should make in this new phase of world affairs.

I REALIZE that setting up even an informal official group of this kind presents real difficulties. There are always questions of inclusion and exclusion, and some governments are prone to worry even today about whether talks like this can infringe upon traditional ideas of national sovereignty. There will be some who for these reasons would prefer to build on and modify an already existing group and so look towards the OEEC. My own feeling is in favor of a new informal group, though I realize that the suggestion involves genuine problems of political organization.

I now come to the next problem. You in the United States have been giving a good deal of thought to the groupings that are emerging in Western Europe. People sometimes speak of the emergence of economic blocs. I should not use the term "bloc" myself. It implies a permanence and a defensive attitude which do not exist in the present situation. I regard it as premature and unreasonably pessimistic to think of Western Europe as split into economic blocs.

Perhaps you will allow me to offer, with the appearance of dogmatism in order to be brief, a few observations. At first, I think, you in America regarded the European Economic Community as one more installment of the European idea, one more step along the road to political federation already trod by the United States. Since then, you have taken to wondering whether the Six, surrounded by a common tariff wall, were an advantage to the overseas trade of the United States and Canada. And when the Seven showed signs of forming a European Free Trade Association, doubts were more than doubled. This is the point at which the language of economic blocs began to be employed. You feared that a recovered Europe, even though split in two, might be building discriminatory fortifications, with you on the outside.

MY observations are these: I do not think it realistic to suppose that there will not be regional economic groupings somewhere between the single nation-states of today and the universality of all the nations. After all, we have done it ourselves on the political front in NATO.

The plain fact is that the world is too big, the individual nation is too small. Regional groupings are a natural occurrence nowadays. You in the United States sometimes tend to forget that you are both one nation and a large regional group.

I regard the idea of the unity of

—*Wide World.*

In the industrial North of the globe, business is booming—A sea of Volkswagens marks another record by spelling out car-production capacity of West Germany.

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Western Europe as the one great creative political idea that has emerged since the Second World War. If the idea of one community, one society in Europe, is to have any validity, it must gradually clothe itself with economic meaning. I think that any country, yours or mine, which failed to recognize this would certainly put itself in the wrong.

I SHOULD admit that we in Britain have been slow to appreciate and understand the political idea and its driving force which underlie the institutions of the Six. I regard it as a misfortune, and I am sure that almost all of us in Britain do so, that we have had to devise the Seven. Given our difficulties for the time being with the Six, I think the Seven became inevitable as a stage of development. But it is our task to see that these are temporary phases in the adjustment of Western Europe to the European idea.

The interest of the United States, I suggest, is not to try to break down these groupings, still less to favor one against the other. Its true interest is twofold: first, to see the two groupings ultimately merge so that the dream of the free movement of men, goods, and ideas comes true in Western Europe; secondly, to work with these groupings, or the group that may emerge, so that together we progressively lower economic discrimination in the free world.

For myself I would say that we do not know for certain yet whether the Six will tend to be a defensive community with a high wall around it, or whether it will look outwards, surrounded only by a low wall which it steadily reduces. I suppose one test is where the European Economic Community goes on List G of the Treaty of Rome, those seventy tariff headings which were left over for future negotiation and not settled in the treaty; they include petroleum, sulphur, aluminium, lead, and zinc, all of importance to the United States and the Commonwealth. I myself believe that the principal architects of a united Europe see it as a continuing liberal community. I am sure it is not in the interests of the United States or of Britain to get in the way of a natural development in Europe. Our interest is rather that this development should progressively increase the possibilities of a freer world trade and not diminish them.

I SHOULD also like to mention your growing concern about the adverse balance of payments of the United States. Here I have to speak about your own affairs and, if what I have to say is not suitably hedged about with qualifications, I hope you will remember that the qualifications are at any rate in my mind. I shall take the two economic objectives of the Western world as my guide.

The fact is that the United States, after incurring a deficit on its balance of payments for some years of the order of $1.5 billion a year on the average, suddenly found, in 1958 and 1959, that the deficit had increased sharply. It appears that in the two years together the United States has lost about $7 billion in gold and dollars. The United States cannot, and of course will not, live with a deficit on this scale for a long period. But compared with the rest of us, you still have very comfortable reserves, and the advantage of this is that you have time to determine and apply a sensible course of action. The methods by which this deficit is reduced and brought within reasonable limits are all-important for the rest of the free world, both the industrialized countries of the Atlantic Community and the developing regions. Some methods are consistent with the guiding objectives of us all, and some are not.

I think it is clear that the one method of dealing with this problem which would be disastrous is if the United States attempted to rid itself of a deficit on the balance of payments by one drastic surgical operation.

I need not elaborate on why the consequences of this would be disastrous for all the neighbors of the United States in the free world. But it would also be disastrous for the United States because it would mean risking, and probably losing a great deal of, that large area of the world won for freedom since the end of the World War II. It is of vital importance that you do not try to shake off these difficulties by a large and violent lurch of policy. I do not think you will make such a decision.

The means by which it is sought to reduce the deficit on your balance of payments must be numerous. Something of everything that is relevant must be done: no one line must be pressed too hard. How can we spell this out?

One measure you have already adopted is to maintain a steady campaign for more manufactured exports from your own country to other industrialized countries. It must be easy in a vast economy such as that of the United States for many manufacturers only to think of exports as marginal and not see the direct relevance of their efforts to the national balance of payments. There are other things which can be done by internal measures if it is true that in certain restricted lines of exports your own products are a little dear in competition with those from other countries. But this is very much a domestic matter, and I shall leave it alone; you know your affairs much better than I do.

Next, it is clearly the job of recovered Europe to dismantle dollar discriminations in trade which had their justification in an earlier period. This has already happened on a considerable

—*Wide World.*

In the underdeveloped South of the globe, assistance is needed—Workers in the Gaza Strip of Egypt mill flour with crude equipment.

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scale and can go further. Convertibility of European currencies against the dollar has gone a long way.

In Britain we have pretty well abolished the travel allowance for dollar countries as well as others. We have repaid in advance our drawing of $250 million from the Export-Import Bank, and we have freed, a little later than was desirable, most of our imports from quota restrictions.

If you ask why we did not do this before, I remind you that we recently had a general election. It is not only in Britain that the pace of government decision slows down in the months before the people vote. I think too that it is reasonable to work out afresh fair shares in constructive help to developing countries, and I should suppose that an increase in effort and contribution should come from the recovered nations of Western Europe, including Britain.

But let me say one thing here: it is important that you do not expect too much. You cannot escape the size of your own economy, the vast power of your productive machine, and your wealth. You are so disproportionate to the rest of us that what in fact is fair can easily seem the reverse to you. It is our job in Europe to do more: we shall help but can never stand in your shoes.

Beyond this, I am aware that all countries faced with difficulties in the balance of payments are subject to internal political pressures. I will say only this: In the period since the Second World War you have, by economic aid and expenditure abroad on a very large scale, created conditions in which international trade has expanded freely. You have provided a growing market for imported goods, free from quantitative control except for a few exceptions. You have progressively reduced the level of the tariff under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements program. I know that on occasion the straight line of policy has to become a little wavy in places to accommodate the existing political situation. But there is all the difference in the world between a rare concession and a breaking of the line. This last would be to deny that leadership of the free world which history in this half-century has given the American nation.

In conclusion it remains for me to express one conviction. We shall run into real difficulties about the new economic problems which confront us in the broad relationship between Western Europe and the United States unless we are prepared to look at these issues and resolve them in the light of the wider objectives which we must pursue together.

GROWTH with stability is a necessity for the survival and success of the Western world. So is a right answer to our relationship to the developing peoples and a proper allocation of our resources to this cause. If we can look at our worries in terms of these broad aims and work out the answers together, then we have a guiding thread to prevent us from going wrong. This goes for the future of the European Economic Community; it goes equally for the European Free Trade Area, and for the destiny of the larger group which I hope will result from these two. It applies just as strongly to the choice of methods to deal with the American deficit on the balance of payments. This is why I have stressed the importance of identifying our common objectives and, since they are now new, at least in emphasis and priority, the need for an informal means by which our governments can argue things out afresh and harmonize our approach to the new jobs we have to do in the world.

OEEC COUNTRIES

Populations in thousands shown in parentheses.

The Six (EEC) Countries		The Seven (EFTA) Countries	
France	(44,500)	United Kingdom	(51,680)
W. Germany	(52,150)	Sweden	(7,415)
Italy	(48,735)	Norway	(3,526)
Belgium	(9,053)	Denmark	(4,530)
Netherlands	(11,173)	Switzerland	(5,185)
Luxembourg	(320)	Austria	(7,021)
		Portugal	(8,980)

Irish Republic (2,853) Greece (8,173)

Turkey (26,163), Iceland (169), Spain (29,662).

Comments

1. The Economic War

IT SEEMS to me that in discussing the underdeveloped and developing countries of the world, we must think against a much broader background than trade balances alone or fiscal stability or trade barriers or even the economics of the free world altogether. What we are dealing with, in simple truth, is the third and I think decisive phase of the conflict with Communist imperialism.

In many respects, economic warfare is both the easiest and the safest battleground for the Russians to fight on. It is, psychologically, consistently affirmative, unlike the first phase—the political phase—of Communism's struggle for world power. It involves no risks of disastrous retaliation, unlike the second phase—the technological arms race—of Communism's drive for domination.

Successful economic warfare by the Communists can win friends for Russia, and the problem of the Western world is that the Soviet bloc *is* having significant success in its economic warfare. Moreover, Premier Khrushchev has served unmistakable notice that he intends to continue the Soviet Union's aggressive economic expansion at home and economic cooperation overseas. All the shortcuts possible in a totalitarian society, and wholly out of the question in free economies, are being used strategically and calculatingly by the Soviet Union.

All over the world, in every direction, there is a restless stirring of those nations that have long lived lives of deprivation, poverty, sickness, and ignorance. They do not look to political theory for salvation. As others have said, you do not talk of liberty or democracy to a starving man. These people are looking to economic reconstruction involving in some cases a reappraisal and radical change in the old order, and in other cases building a new order virtually from scratch. The common bonds of humanity lead them to look for help beyond their borders. If we do not help them, the Soviet bloc is waiting, for, as often as not, it has gotten there first.

Sir Oliver Franks has mentioned the astonishing dimensions of the economic recovery of Europe. That recovery has been, in fact, one of the most positive facts of this century. Certainly, all of us know what was at stake, what the situation in Europe would be today if that recovery had not come about.

We must remember that a third of the world's peoples, in Europe, Asia,

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and Africa, are ripe fields for the Soviet bloc's conquest by economic aggression. In addition, the South American continent is in economic upheaval. These areas are not impoverished so far as natural resources go. Some of them are enormously rich in resources. In aiding them, the Soviet Union will be aiding itself—and it knows it. It aids itself in two ways: by strengthening itself materially and by drawing into its political orbit genuinely obligated nations heavily indebted to it.

All of us in government, in organizational work, in industry, should never forget that we are up to our ears in a tough, economic war, that the stakes are no less than those in the political and arms wars, that the problem is not *whether* we should act more imaginatively or boldly, but how soon we can really get going.

The Russians once counted on economic collapse and chaos in Western Europe. But because of the prompt, aggressive action of the West it did not happen. The job now is no less urgent.

—Frank Stanton
President, Columbia Broadcasting System

2. The Political Need

I HAD a relatively intimate, although very small, relationship to the period in the 1930s when, under Secretary of State Cordell Hull, American leadership was confined, as I look back on it, almost exclusively to the economic area. I cannot look back on that time without realizing that in a considerable measure we later inherited a holocaust that was largely due to an imbalance in our attention to the economic and political factors in international society.

I think this requires that we realize that the political process and the power which it exercises have always been the arbiters of imperfections and of inadequate resources within any society. However far the economic resources of the nations of the West, singly or jointly, are developed in the immediate years ahead, there are going to be imperfections and inadequacies. And I see no possibility that these imperfections or inadequacies will diminish or that we can maintain strength and cohesion unless there is a more adequate and more adequately used political structure in the West. Time is no longer in this respect on anyone's side. The political imperatives of an international community may well be just as great for us, indeed they may be greater, than the economic development which the underdeveloped nations now regard as absolute for them, and which they will have regardless of wisdom or time.

This, I think, is inadequately understood in both Britain and the United States. Both countries have been exceedingly slow in the postwar period to accept the responsibility for, indeed to meet their own self-interest in, a more adequate international political structure. This is a difficult subject. It is a subject which is avoided by statesmen everywhere. It has been avoided not only in Great Britain and the United States but it has been avoided by all the nations of the United Nations in respect to the reconciliation of the regional and universal approach. If the regional approach provides the strength and the focus, in political security, and in economic affairs, the "universal" provides the moral or community sanction for the utilization and apportionment of that strength among the nations.

—John S. Dickey
President, Dartmouth College.

Sir Oliver Franks Replies:

AS TO the relationship of Great Britain to the European Economic Community, I have always thought that, in the last three years, we in Britain made a mistake in our dealings with the European Economic Community. The mistake, in my view, was that we proceeded as if the issue which we were trying to resolve was essentially a complicated economic problem of tariffs, quotas, and the like. I do not think that this, in the end, is the ultimate issue.

I venture to disagree, with a great deal of deference, with Paul Van Zeeland. He is one of the great architects of this movement in Europe. Therefore, I differ with very considerable doubt, but I do think that the issue in Britain is the broad attitude that we take to what the Six are trying to do. I feel that the Six do wish to see the institutions of the Six—the Assembly, the Council of Ministers, their law court, the officials in the Commission, and their bank for development—gradually grow and assume importance. I think that we in Britain have got to come to some solution of that.

If we are to come to a satisfactory answer we must not do one thing which we have been attempting to do, which is to walk through one door and talk to the Six, walk out again and talk to the members of the Commonwealth in a second group. I believe that the right answer is to get them all into the same room.

You all know that about 25 per cent of Great Britain's trade is with Europe, nearly half with the Commonwealth, the remaining 25 per cent with the other countries of the world, including the United States. From the British point of view it is natural that we should not want to have to choose in a way which makes it impossible for us to live with our existing political and trade relationships. This is why I believe that the answer lies not merely in thinking about the overseas territories of Africa (so important for Belgium and France) but those neighbors of ours in the Commonwealth who are also important as providers of raw materials for Britain and for the countries of Western Europe. It seems to me that the line is there.

While it is true that the East-West problem remains, and that this North-South problem of the industrialized countries of the globe in relation to the underdeveloped countries is equal and related, it is important that in our relations with the developing people we do not make them feel that what we do with them and for them to enable their own free development is done only as a means of making sure that the Communists don't "get at" them. Surely they must not feel that they are only being regarded as means to this end.

You cannot subordinate North-South to East-West. It has its own equal and independent being. If we citizens of the United States or of Britain put ourselves in the position of the Brazilians, Indians, Egyptians, or whatever other people you like, they must surely feel that we are interested in them for their own sakes as members of the world community, that we believe in their freedom, their free development. Secondly, we must strive to make the free world larger and more prosperous, while keeping it free. This is our long-range self-interest, just as it is their immediate, direct, and national interest. This seems to me the way in which we secure the objective that all the world wants.

We must not, so to speak, wear only one pair of spectacles. We have to wear two. And when we eventually wear the North-South spectacles, we have got to look at the problem clearly, so that our friends in the developing countries feel that our interests in them are genuine, positive, and strong.

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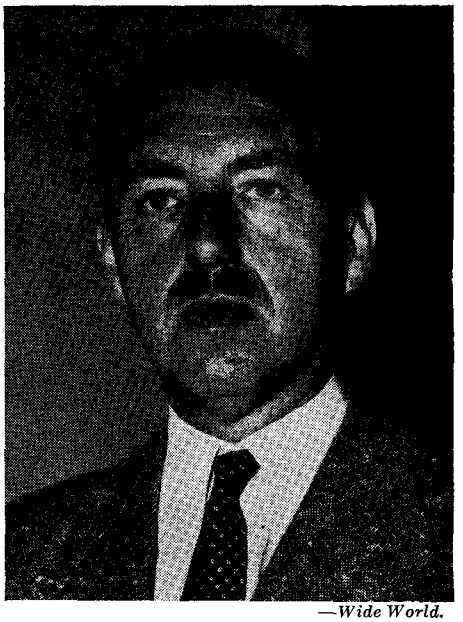

—Wide World.

The Economic Community: Move Toward Atlantic Union

Paul van Zeeland served as Prime Minister of Belgium from 1935 to 1937 and as Foreign Minister from 1949 to 1954. He was his country's representative to the first North Atlantic Council and was chairman of the Ministerial Council of the Organization of European Economic Co-operation. He now holds the office of Minister of State.

By PAUL VAN ZEELAND

IS THE economy of the Western world splitting apart? I don't know. I see very well the changes developing under our eyes, the dangers in the present situation, the possibility of a split. On one point, I can be definite: if the economy of the Western world does split apart, it will be a pity for everyone of our peoples, and we, the leaders, will be fully responsible for it.

I have been asked to report on the long-term aims of the European Economic Community. I would like to treat the subject in a very broad way, looking at the Common Market in relation to the rest of Europe, to the Atlantic, and even to other parts of the world. I am, therefore, going to divide my remarks into two sections. In the first, I would like to tackle the study in itself—under the European approach. In the second, I will consider it under what I will call the Atlantic approach.

What are the true main purposes of the European Economic Community? Let us examine first some of the principal features of the EEC. After that I will try to answer some of the essential questions most people have in mind when they think of the Common Market.

The most significant element about the Common Market is that it is an accomplished fact. It is here to stay. I am personally convinced that it will go on living and will become a really important factor in the economy of Europe and of the world. We are only at the beginning; we are still in the first stage of the transition period of some twelve years, which has been established to provide guarantees of adaptation and to calm down the fears of some of the signatories to the treaty that established the EEC.

Since the EEC was started, the change in the minds of many has been striking. The current of opinion in favor of the Common Market is indeed very strong today. In many sectors which were not so long ago still opposed to the Common Market, people have made up their minds. A real effort has been accomplished to meet the competitive conditions inside the Common Market. A general conviction exists that the new market was necessary and will be to the advantage of all concerned.

THE Common Market has never been considered by its authors as an end in itself. It is a means towards an end. That end can be defined as follows: to raise the economic prospects of all the member states, and bring a new contribution to economic expansion in the world. To understand this phenomenon, we should notice the deep and useful change which has taken place in the intellectual approach of many Europeans to the main problems of political economy. They have realized that difficulties and trials which have plagued them for several decades were due to political division and economic dispersion among the European nations. Without giving away their national aspirations or characteristics, they have come to the conclusion that the interest of the Europeon peoples can best be served in a spirit of solidarity by cooperation, by association, by unity.

Our civilization does not allow any more for petty rivalries between nations which share the same principles and the same ways of living. Our epoch is influenced by extraordinary scientific discoveries. These are readily applied to the production of goods in ever greater abundance. Such conditions require a consistent broadening of the markets. The creation of the Common Market, and the increasing moral support it meets among the six peoples directly concerned, are in harmony with the new developments in our civilization.

I will limit myself to emphasizing two of the main aspects of the Common Market. First, on the negative side, it represents an effective method of suppressing obstacles to trade among its members. Second, on the positive side, it is an effort to harmonize, to reconcile, and to coordinate economic and social policies of the member states. When those two aims have been obtained, one will truly be able to say that the European Economic Community is really a great accomplishment.

THE first aspect, of course, is of paramount importance. Is the Common Market really a liberal proposition, aimed at freer and expanding economic intercourse, or is it a disguised attempt at "autarchy"? The answer is definite and clear. The Common Market has been conceived as an element in a broad policy of liberalization of trade. It was designed as a means towards a quick or more rapid creation of European unity. Even if there were only six members at the beginning, the founders have consistently maintained that the market was to remain open to anybody interested in joining it.

A number of articles in the treaty show, I think, as clearly as possible, that this is the truth. There are at least half a dozen such passages in the

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text. I will limit myself to quoting two of them.

> First, Article 110 reads like this: "By establishing a customs union among themselves, the member states intend to contribute, in conformity with the common interest, to the harmonious development of world trade, the progressive abolition of restrictions in international exchanges, and the lowering of customs barriers."
>
> Article 238 offers definite possibilities: "The Community may conclude with a third country, a union of states, or an international organization, agreements creating an association embodying reciprocal rights and obligations, joint actions, and special procedures."

When the treaty was signed, the six governments thought fit to make a solemn common declaration, which says among other things: "Realizing that the creation among themselves of a customs union . . . must contribute not only to the prosperity of the members but also to the prosperity of other countries," the members "state that they are quite ready . . . to undertake with other countries agreements allowing them to obtain those objectives of common interest and to ensure harmonious development of economic intercourse in the world."

I hope this shows to you that any policy in the Common Market aimed at "autarchy" would be against the very spirit of the treaty.

INSIDE the Common Market the competition is to be free and fair. Actually, it represents a trading area comparable to that of the United States; the total population in 1958 was estimated at 175 million. Even excluding relations among the member states inside the market the EEC is the biggest importer in the world. The member states must import to produce their goods and re-export part of them in payment. Promoting freedom of trade in the world is obviously of direct interest to all countries forming the Common Market.

You may be sure that countries like Holland and Belgium would never allow a diversion from the spirit under which the treaty was conceived and signed.

We come now to another question concerning the relations between the Common Market and Africa. Here again the text of the treaty seems very clear. It organizes the "association" with the Common Market of countries and territories linked in some special way with any one member state. The purpose is the economic and social development of the inhabitants of those countries; once more the spirit is clearly one of liberalization and solidarity. The right is given to the African countries concerned to send their goods into the Common Market under the same privileged conditions which are obtained by the members themselves. Exports from the member states into those countries will be gradually freed from customs duties. Yet the member states agree that the new countries in Africa could maintain or establish import duties provided their purpose is a fiscal one or an aid to their infant industries.

It is too early to describe how this association will be effectively built up, but the possibilities are considerable and the doors are open. It means a new approach to the economic development of Africa. Some practical steps are being taken. Among others is the creation of the Overseas Territories Development Fund.

Here let me call your attention to a comforting fact. The Belgian Congo from the very beginning has been working under the principle of the open door policy. One knows the temporary difficulties we are meeting there for the time being. But everybody who has visited the Congo, and compared the situation there with the standard of life of other populations in Africa, must conclude that the open door policy has served the interests of the people in the Congo better than any system of artificial protection.

Now a third and last question: what is the relative position of the Common Market and of the Free Trade Zone? In my opinion, it is difficult to put the two organizations on the same footing. It seems to me that the Common Market of the Six is today a much stronger, a much sounder, a much more natural organization than the Free Trade group. A few statistical data may be in order.

Trade among members of the Outer Seven amounted in 1958 to roughly $3 billion; the same among the Six amounted to close to $7 billion.

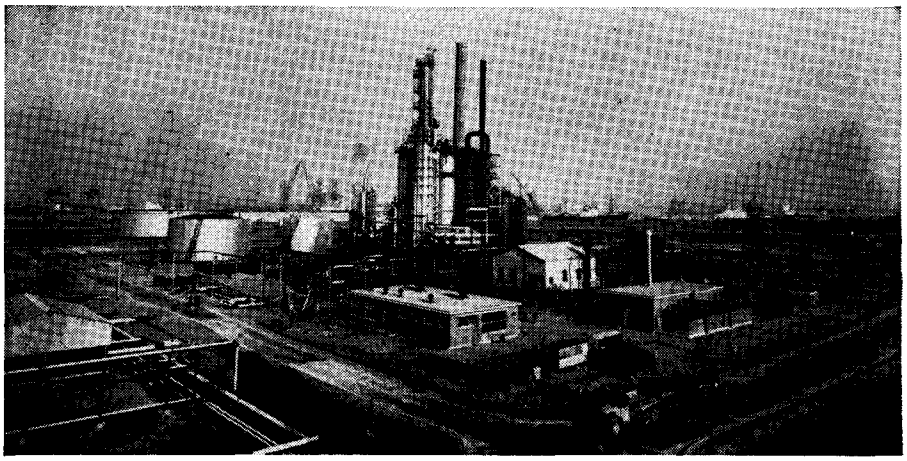
Exports of the Seven to their partners represented 21 per cent of their total exports; the same figure for the Six of the Common Market is 43 per cent. The trade balance of the group of Seven with the outside world is at a deficit of 18 per cent; the same deficit for the Common Market is only 1 per cent.

SEVERAL countries of the group of Seven have trade with the Common Market superior to their exchanges within their own group.

As you know, no way has been found so far to achieve understanding between the Seven and the Six. But I was gratified to read in the papers that Prime Minister Macmillan had come out strongly in favor of economic unity inside of Europe. We could hope for no better news.

I know very well that one of the psychological obstacles has been the so-called supranational powers granted by the treaty to the organs directing the Common Market. But if you will analyze those powers and the way they are actually functioning, you will be surprised to find out how much they resemble in actual practice those of other international institutions. But whatever it may be, an association between the two groups could be conceived and worked out on grounds which would leave aside the question of supranationalism and thus allay the fears of some observers.

May I remind you of the experience Belgium, Holland, and Luxembourg have acquired in Benelux? It shows



—Wide World.

A 25-million-dollar oil refinery near Antwerp . . . "Belgium would never allow a diversion from the spirit under which the treaty was conceived and signed."

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clearly the value of association, of cooperation. Benelux has been in operation for over ten years. None of the administrative institutions in Benelux calls for rendering of national powers. Yet day after day, through all the difficulties which are inherent in unifying human communities, we have come closer to our goal of a true economic union. There are still quite a number of unsolved problems. But all three countries have benefited enormously from Benelux. Nobody today would go back on the idea. With enough determination, the Common Market can and will develop with the same good results, for all concerned.

All people who live around the Atlantic share the same civilization. They have the same philosophy of life. We all know that we are in the same boat. If one of the big constituent parts of the Western world went down, do you think the others would go on being safe and prosperous? Obviously not. In fact, all Atlantic nations will go up or down together; they do form a community as far as permanent and essential aspects of their future are concerned.

IN THE last two or three years, deep changes have taken place, inside and outside the Western world. The embodiment of the Common Market, and the intellectual clarifications which have rendered it possible, are not the only modifications deserving to be underlined. Europe is on the way up. This happy expansion was made possible by the generous help European countries received through the Marshall Plan. Today Europe stands on its feet. Productivity is on the increase. The difference between European and American wealth is still very great; although the Six of the Common Market have a population roughly comparable to that of the United States, the gross national product of the European Economic Community was roughly $150 billion in 1958, which was one-third that of the United States. Yet in certain specific sectors, the increase in productivity is now greater in Europe than in the United States. Europeans find satisfaction and encouragement in such data, but they realize that they are part of a system which extends to the Western world—that if they are going to be successful in pursuing their progress, they must join forces first inside Europe, and then with America and the other free countries of the world.

Such deep changes are not limited to Europe. They appear in many other regions of the world. Let us turn to America.

Of course, a European is not entirely qualified to measure the American situation. But your country, by its very strength, its power, its wealth, has obtained a position which relates it to the well-being of every other country in the Western world. I remember a saying with a good deal of truth in it: "When the United States catches a cold, everybody in Europe sneezes."

Allow me to recall briefly two modifications one sees in the American picture, from outside.

One is the reversion of the balance of payments. The other is the increased competition the United States gets from Europe, Japan, and other producers—sometimes inside their own market, sometimes on external markets. The Americans have called our attention very strongly to these facts, and rightly so. They have taken a stand against the unfair discrimination which was still being maintained in certain sections against dollar goods.

WE must now look farther than Europe or America. Underdeveloped countries all over the world pose the most important problems of our times. They are getting restive. Their needs are fantastic. The more we progress, the more they seem to get behind.

The concentration of capital, wealth, and production in certain states or regions of the world presents definite dangers; the gap between the rich nations and the poor is in itself an element of trouble.

On the other hand, while the needs of the underdeveloped countries increase relatively and absolutely, their impatience, and that of their leaders, increases even more rapidly. The approach of many of them to their own problems is a falsely sentimental one. Very often they should take quite different attitudes if they want to succeed. That, however, does not change the facts.

It is for us a moral duty to help the underprivileged countries. It is in the line of our tradition, and in the spirit of our civilization. It is at the same time the best method of self-defense, and one of the best economic policies in the long run. But the problem is so vast and so difficult that it is beyond the reach and the possibilities of any single nation—even one as rich and powerful as the United States is today.

And last but not least, we should not overlook the background, the fundamental picture against which those developments are taking place: the surprising increases and forward moves accomplished by the Russians in the fields of scientific knowledge, of economic expansion, of political strategy.

Many men of good will have for months, if not for years, been considering these changes, facing these problems, and accepting the challenge they pose for the Western world. I will recall here only one manifestation of this preoccupation: the Atlantic Congress which met in London last June under the auspices of the Assembly of NATO Parliamentarians. Six hundred citizens of prominence, of executive ability, met every day during the week to study the problems. Europeans and American alike were able to come to some simple, clear-cut resolutions which were adopted unanimously. Two of those resolutions seem to me to indicate the way towards a better future.

The Congress realized and proclaimed that the time was ripe for the creation of an Atlantic economic community. The idea is not a new one. It was already in Article 2 of the NATO charter, but nothing had come out of it. Today many people feel that the cause for Western solidarity is overpowering; we no longer have the right to hesitate; we must join forces to serve our peoples according to the call and requirements of present times. With equal emphasis, the London Congress underlined the duty of the Western community: "to help the underdeveloped people to help themselves."

It seems difficult to believe that, with things as they are around us, the Western world can any longer afford simply to sit and let things go. Action is needed, and will be taken. How? I see three possibilities.

THE first is a backward, retrograde move. Some would consider going back to an outmoded, feudal system of artificial protection, of economic isolationism. There are forces already working in that direction on both sides of the Atlantic. If they got the upper hand, it would be a catastrophe in the long run. Most Europeans are today understanding that such a way leads only to false security, to future weakness, and to final failure. That is why they have preferred the method of the Common Market to the old economic dispersion. When conditions call for broader markets, for increased production, for generalization of the benefits of science and of mass production, it is difficult to believe that a policy of economic nationalism would last long. The mere attempt would be disastrous; it would open the doors to all sorts of economic and political dangers.

Then, of course, some might again offer the false alternative of Communism. But our peoples are so genuinely devoted to the ideals of Western culture, to freedom, and to respect of the human person that we can discard the

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eventuality, at least for the very advanced nations.

So one way remains open to us; it leads towards Atlantic collaboration, towards Atlantic solidarity, towards Atlantic community. Is it too early to propose such individual solutions? I wonder!

This is a challenge worthy of the astounding progress of our epoch—on a level with our present needs and our fondest hopes.

We have asked whether the economy of the Western world is splitting apart. All of us are aware of the anxiety contained in that very question. Each of us realizes how dangerously weakened the West would be if its economy were to "split apart." It seems to me that there is a sure, practical, and efficient method to avoid the split: it is to reinforce the ties linking the Atlantic peoples; it is in particular to create, as soon as possible, an Atlantic economic community, open to all free peoples, averse to discrimination, ready to serve the underprivileged—a community conceived in the spirit of justice and understanding, which is the mark of our Western culture, and which represents, today as fully as in the past, our best reason to believe in our own future.

Comments

1. Toward Equality

I THINK there are areas in Mr. van Zeeland's discussion that are worthy of a further comment. I was particularly interested to note that the EEC does provide that the new countries in Africa, which are going to be tied into it, can maintain or establish import duties so long as their purpose is a fiscal one or an aid to their infant industries.

It seems to me there is here a recognition of the need for some degree of protection in the case of underdeveloped countries, to aid in the establishment of new industrial projects.

I think we might also raise at this time the question of whether there has been enough thought given in this period of world economic transition to the fact that there may be a need for some sort of equalization or adjustment for the overdeveloped countries as well. These needs seem to me inherent in the concept of the Common Market—that goods should be produced where they can be made most cheaply, that each country should produce what it can make most economically.

When you come right down to it there are three things that go into the production of goods. One is raw materials, which are found in many places and which are being eagerly sought all over the world. These can be used where they are, or they can be shipped away. Another is machinery and knowhow. It has become quite apparent that machinery and know-how can be, and are today, made available in all areas of the world. And finally, of course, there is labor itself. (And I suppose we could agree that in any finished product the total cost of the labor from start to finish is in most cases at least 70 per cent.)

Mr. van Zeeland deplored, and I agree with him, the tendency toward a return to protectionism that seems to be coming to light in this country and across the Atlantic. But I think it is also becoming increasingly evident that the lowest-cost labor areas in the world are able, given raw materials, machinery, and know-how, to capture markets to the extent of their productive capacity in almost any other area of the world. It seems to me that *any* Common Market will have to devise some sort of an equalization method that will in some way adjust for the vast differences in the cost of labor throughout the world. Such equalization is of great importance.

I think that the move toward "protectionism" (if it can be called that) which we now see coming to life in areas of this country is really not much more than a recognition of the fact that labor at one-half to one-third or less creates too large a price differential in the world markets for any one country, no matter how strong, to continue to compete except by some move of this type.

My question then is: What has the Common Market conceived as a method of equalizing this until equality finally eliminates the problem?

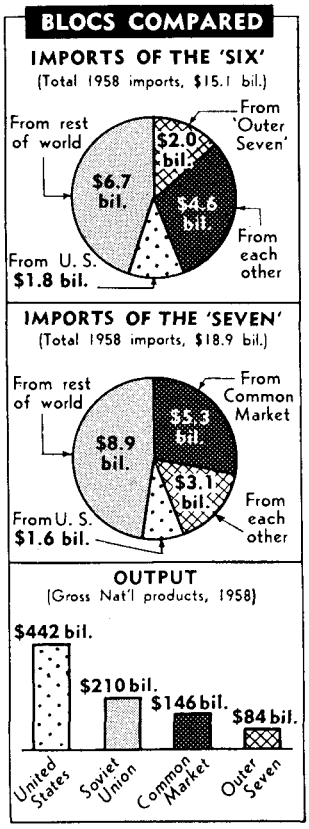
—Fred C. Foy
Chairman and President, Koppers Company, Inc.

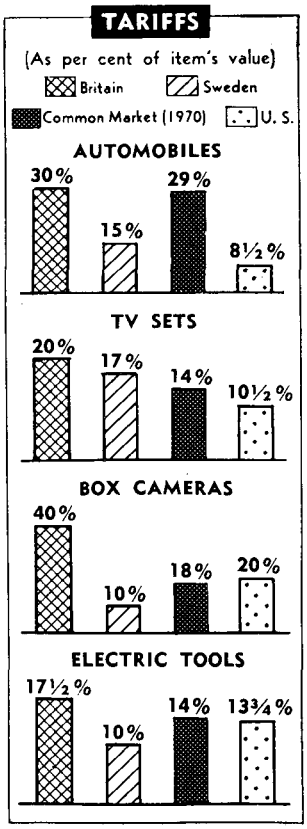
2. African Partners?

IT SEEMS to me that in recent years we have too often forgotten the basic fact that freedom is opportunity, neither more nor less. The virtues of freedom do not automatically manifest themselves, except as we seize and embrace opportunity. We believe in the dispersion of decision-making power, but if this is not exercised responsibly in industrial and labor relations, we may all suffer. We will at least present a spectacle that does not attract the rest of the world to the virtues of freedom.

It seems to me that the Common

"Six" and "Seven"
A Comparison





—News of the Week in Review, The New York Times.

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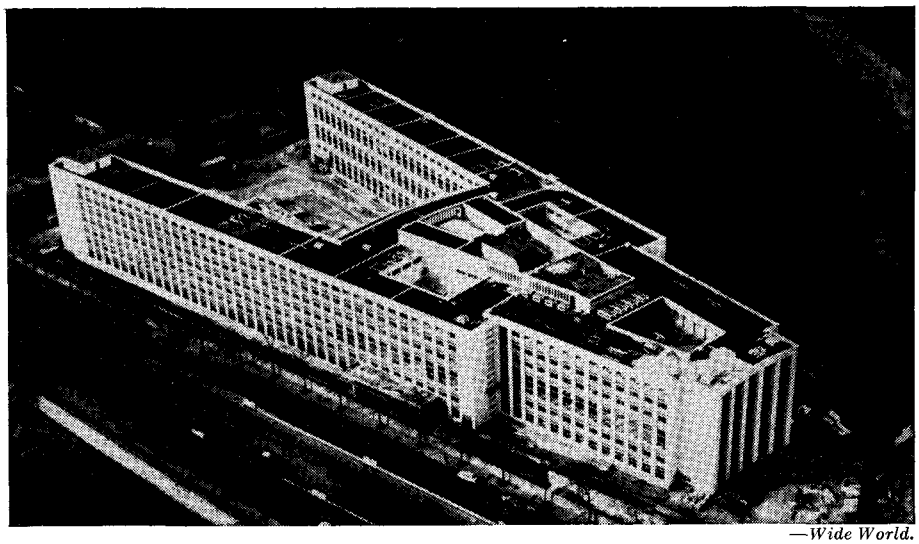

—*Wide World.*

NATO headquarters in Paris—A bridge for the Six-Seven gap?

Market is significant primarily because it does represent the creative force of freedom on a large scale. This effort has involved cooperation among a number of peoples of a kind that is singularly heartening. I think the Common Market's emergence today as one of the great forces of the world is significant testimony to the fact that freedom has not lost its creative power, and that cooperation is possible if we keep the long-range common interests that we share in mind.

If today, in the face of the new problems that this development naturally creates, we were to forget these overriding common objectives—namely, the tremendous and continuous importance of the strength of the West and of the free world—and if we were to allow the very success of this cooperative effort, and the short-range problems it poses, to blind us to our obligations, we should deserve the disaster that would follow.

Before we have recourse to what Mr. van Zeeland rightly branded as outmoded feudal concepts of economic nationalism, let us exercise our own freedom to see if we can substitute hard competition for soft competition and put our own house in order.

My question is this: In view of Europe's continued need for raw materials, in view of existing relationships on the part of certain members of the Common Market, notably France and Belgium, with important areas in Africa, and in view of your reference to the open door policy and the opportunities of the African peoples within the Common Market, may I ask whether any thought has been given to the possibility of offering them the chance of participation eventually as free and equal partners?

—Everett N. Case
President, Colgate University

2. Bridging the Gap

MR. VAN ZEELAND'S emphasis was almost completely on economic unity, which I accept and recognize as being a basic requirement for political unity. It seems to me, however, that unless there is movement toward a political unity which will grow out of and accompany and further strengthen the economic unity to which he referred, much of this effort will have been in vain.

Unless political unity develops, it will be nearly impossible to bridge the present gap between the Inner Six and the Outer Seven. I think that it would be even more impossible to move toward the ideal objective, namely the Atlantic community, because there will be unfortunate rivalries and competition.

Unless there is the objective of some political singleness, I feel the Atlantic community will not move toward its ultimate objective.

We can be reassured, because we have over the last ten years made progress. It is probably unique in history to have as many nations with as many diverse interests coming together as we have had in the West in spite of continuing problems. It is tremendously reassuring in answer to the question: "Is NATO splitting apart?"

I would like to associate myself with Everett Case's question on the African situation. The Inner Six was set up before independence had been achieved by the new African states. Unless there can be a change in some of the proposed relationships with these new nations in Africa, there may be great difficulties in developing cooperation with those countries.

—William C. Foster
Vice President, Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp.

Mr. van Zeeland Replies:

ALL THE questions which have been posed to me are of a political nature. Well, I don't think any amount of diplomacy can help me now. So I will be very outspoken and very sincere, and I hope you will excuse me.

First the question which was posed by Mr. Foster about political unity, the question of whether we have given it consideration. Well, we have a political agreement in the West and it is the NATO Pact, and personally I think the NATO Pact is absolutely necessary under present circumstances. We cannot risk weakening it as long as we are not in absolutely changed conditions. So I am in favor of going as far as we can in the direction of political unity in the West.

But we have realized in the years of NATO cooperation that there are limits beyond which it is impossible to go. We should go up to those limits. But, as far as economic schemes and unity and community are concerned, I recognize that there is also a political aspect. And after long experience we noticed that it was not enough to go into a simple customs union, just getting rid of obstacles to trade, but that to really succeed it was necessary to take what I have called a positive attitude and find a way to harmonize our different policies on economics and on social affairs. And so we had to have institutions in order to base that common approach to problems which are political. So that is really the political aspect of it.

In the Community for Iron and Steel, in the Common Market, we have some common institutions with a certain degree of supranational authority. Let us not exaggerate it. I repeat what I say. It is not so important that it shouldn't prevent anybody from coming in, but there they are.

Our friends in the Free Trade Zone have another opinion. So far they have only accepted the first part of the idea. We want and we need to go ahead on the ground of economic unity. Shall we present it in a way which will prevent people from joining our community? I think that would be a mistake. So I am in favor of what we have been doing in the Common Market. We think that this political aspect is an element of strength inside the Common Market. But I would not accept the belief that it is impossible to form an economic community which would bring economic results, without the

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idea of political powers, of supranational powers, being given to the institutions of the new community.

We have been in Benelux for ten years. We in Benelux want to go much further than the simple customs union. We have the full customs union. We want to have a real economic union, and we have said that we wanted to harmonize our fiscal policies, our monetary policies, our full economic and social policies, and we intend to do it. We are not yet at our goal, but we are approaching it year after year. Yet none of the institutions we have in Benelux is endowed with supranational powers. So I claim, on the basis of the experience in Benelux, that it is possible to imagine and to create an economic community without going too far or going more rapidly than the development of ideal laws governing it. Thus to me it seems possible to go along economic lines, to have institutions that will consider political aspects of certain problems, but without rendering any national powers.

The other questions also had a political basis. They were directed toward Africa. I was asked if the Common Market would accept and treat one of the African countries on an equal footing if it is an independent country? At the time being, yes, and if it met the conditions of the other requirements I have mentioned. That is absolutely without doubt. They will be and could be accepted in the Common Market. But the present underdeveloped countries could not be admitted on the same basis as the member countries, for their own sake and in their own interest.

The declared policy of Belgium, as far as the Congo is concerned, is the granting of full independence as soon as we can. I mean that. We are very sincere, and we want to go as rapidly as possible in giving that independence to the Congo. The policy has been officially announced. The difficulty is to find in those underdeveloped countries people ready to take responsibilities and to establish conditions which will allow those new countries to develop themselves along the lines of Western civilization.

And then we have the problems that we meet everywhere else. As you know, Belgium in the Congo is investing billions of Belgian francs in the interest of the Congo every year. How can you imagine that you are going to put in capital and know-how without having sufficient political order, sufficient stability, and enough of an inner structure to allow those economic and industrial developments to grow? These are actual necessities that we have to meet and that we will have to meet together.

Mr. Foy did mention the fact that we realized there would be duties, that they could impose or maintain duties provided those duties served the economic development of those people. We are genuinely interested in their well-being. We have proven that.

Do you think there is a contradiction in my opposition, my absolute opposition, to protectionism and those duties? There is not. We are living with realities. Even in the Common Market no member has suggested that from one day to another all duties of the members would be suppressed and the market left to get the best out of disorderly conditions.

The idea that new policy must be prepared, that the countries must be prepared, that there must be a transition period to allow the people to adapt themselves in an orderly fashion to new conditions able to serve everybody—that is what we are trying to promote in the Common Market. You must keep that in mind.

There was a final question, again a difficult one with a political touch, concerning the level of wages in Europe and Africa. Again I want to give you some of the experience we have gone through in Benelux. We have now worked together for over ten years.

Nominal wages in Holland are, roughly speaking, 25 per cent under salaries in Belgium. In spite of that, after ten years of collaboration Belgium is still sending to Holland in absolute volume more goods than it is importing from Holland, without any customs duties, without any barriers, without any obstacles (apart from the agricultural situation, which is special). Why? Because today the productivity of the Belgian worker is still higher than the productivity of the Dutch worker, and so we are still in the position to pay nominal wages (not real wages) that are higher than the Dutch wages, and this has in no way produced inside of Benelux dislocations of any kind, not even, according to orthodox theory, a displacement of some kind of fundamental activities. So our experience has been a very interesting one, and I wish it would be examined closer. And yet I recognize very well that too large discrepancies in the wage levels are an obstacle and that they should be taken care of.

Basic Library Of World Economics

The following books, selected by the editors of SR and the CED, are recommended to readers interested in further information about the subjects discussed here.

1. EUROPE

Economic Integration: Theoretical Conditions and Consequences of European Unification. *By Rolf Sannwald and Jacques Stohler. Princeton University Press, 1959.*

The European Common Market and its Meaning to the United States. *By the Committee for Economic Development. McGraw-Hill, 1959.*

The Schuman Plan: A Study in Cooperation. *By William Diebold, Jr., Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., 1959.*

Supply of Capital Funds for Industrial Development in Europe: Resources, Structure, Methods. *By the European Productivity Agency. Organization for European Economic Cooperation, 1957.*

Europe Today and in 1960: Eighth Report of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation. *OEEC, 1957.*

Policies for Sound Economic Growth: Tenth Annual Economic Review. *By OEEC, 1959.*

Western European Markets. *By Lubertus Smilde. McGraw-Hill, 1957.*

2. UNDERDEVELOPED AREAS

International Trade and Economic Development. *By Jacob Viner. The Free Press, Glencoe, Ill., 1952.*

Stability and Progress in the World Economy. *Edited by Douglas C. Hague. St. Martin's Press, Inc., 1958.*

Economic Planning in Underdeveloped Areas: Government and Business. *By Edward S. Mason. Fordham University Press, 1958.*

Problems of Capital Formation in Underdeveloped Countries. *By Ragnar Nurkse. Blackwell & Mott, Ltd., Oxford, England (Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Ill.), 1955.*

The Strategy of Economic Development. *By Albert O. Hirschman. Yale University Press, 1958.*

The Economics of Under-Developed Countries. *By Peter T. Bauer and Basil S. Yamey. University of Chicago Press, 1957.*

Soviet Economic Aid: The New Aid and Trade Policy in Underdeveloped Countries. *By Joseph S. Berliner. Praeger, 1958.*

International Stability and Progress. *By the American Assembly. Columbia University, 1957.*

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—*Wide World.*

MAXIMUM CHALLENGE

Development and Growth: Goals for a Crucial Decade

Paul G. Hoffman, a founder and the first chairman of the CED, was selected as administrator of the Marshall Plan in 1948. Following that assignment, he served as president of the Ford Foundation and chairman of the Fund for the Republic. Mr. Hoffman is now director of the United Nations Special Fund, a major instrument for bringing economic growth to underdeveloped nations.

By PAUL G. HOFFMAN

THE United States, along with many other high-income countries, is today faced with two tasks of great magnitude and urgency. One of these is to speed its own development, to promote that rate of economic growth at home which is necessary to sustain high employment, realize our industrial and scientific potentiality, and maintain our position in the world. Our other task is to assist in the speeding of the development of countries whose people today have deplorably low incomes and upon whose rapid progress the future peace and prosperity of the world depends. These two tasks are in my opinion intimately related. In fact, I am convinced that one cannot be accomplished without accomplishing the other.

Thus there are solid economic reasons, as well as powerful moral and political reasons, why we should be concerned about the active revolt of two-thirds of the world's people against continued acceptance of their incredible poverty, widespread illiteracy, and chronic ill health. Out of the massive yearnings of these teeming hundreds of millions of people for a better life can come not only a better and more peaceful world but a more prosperous world as well. Contrariwise, if their yearnings are ignored, we face a world of growing tensions, explosive unrest, and restricted opportunity for all of us.

Theoretically it should be rather easy to improve conditions in the poorer countries, because the underlying reason for underdevelopment clearly is underutilization of physical and human resources. There is a vast store of potential wealth in the soil, rivers, forests, mineral deposits, and fisheries of the low-income countries. And there is an even greater potential in their human resources. However, the practical achievement of a better utilization of the physical and human resources of the low-income countries is a task staggering in its dimensions and in its complexity.

THERE are sixty member nations of the United Nations and forty important territories which by any standard have per capita incomes far too low, averaging about $125 annually compared with our own $2,500 per person per year. More than a billion people live in these 100 low-income countries, their number having increased by 200 million in the last ten years of unprecedented population growth. Mainland China, which has its own sternly disciplined program for what it calls "the great leap forward," is not included in this tabulation. As for complexity, some of the countries have sound development programs but most are uncertain about what to do. Furthermore, the conditions in no two countries are precisely similar, and unless the differences of climate, resources, and customs are taken into account, development programs are wasteful and ineffective.

There is a further reason why speeding the development of low-income countries is a rugged job. While religious groups, foundations, and private individuals for decades have given assistance to some of these underprivileged people, the concept that governments—as a matter of the enlightened self-interest of their countries—should aid the development of the low-income countries is almost brand new. It found its early expression in the creation of the World Bank, in President Truman's Point Four Program, and in the United Nations' Expanded Program of Technical Assistance. We have had less than ten years to acquire the experience necessary to formulate truly effective programs of assistance. The full extent of the capital needs of the low-income countries is only now beginning to be appreciated.

Therefore it is not surprising that results in the 1950s were disappointing. There have been a few outstanding examples of progress. In the Western Hemisphere Mexico has made real progress, and Puerto Rico, with its "Operation Bootstrap," also seems to be well on the way. But the over-all annual rate of improvement in personal living standards, that is in per capita income, in the 100 countries and territories has been estimated at only 1 per cent. This rate of progress is too slow, dangerously slow.

Why is it that progress has been so slow during the 1950s? In my view, there are several major reasons.

First, the size and complexity of the job were underestimated both in the low-income countries and in the richer countries.

Second, technical aid and outside investment programs have lacked certainty, continuity, and adequacy.

Third, wholly insufficient attention has been given to what I call pre-investment activities such as resources surveys and technical training—a subject I shall discuss in greater detail later.

Fourth, the low-income countries have not realized the importance of

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their own initiative and effort—that outside aid can help only those who make the greatest possible effort to help themselves.

Finally, the industrialized countries have too often extended economic aid to "win friends and influence people" and as an instrument in the cold war. This has diminished the effectiveness of economic aid and development programs; in fact, it has tended to defeat them. Our sole objective should be to help the low-income countries develop self-propelling economies that will yield increasingly high standards of living and sustain internal freedom and political independence from any power, whether from the United States, the Soviet Union, or any other country of the world.

Let us remember that the most successful economic aid program ever devised was the Marshall Plan, and that the basis of that program was laid down in these words uttered by the late Secretary of State George C. Marshall at Harvard in June, 1947:

> "Our policy is directed not against any country or doctrine but against hunger, poverty, desperation, and chaos. Its purpose should be the revival of a working economy in the world so as to permit the emergence of political and social conditions in which free institutions can exist."

The crucial decade, 1960 to 1970, is already upon us. In that decade half the world's people must find proof that under free institutions they can achieve not only a free but a fuller life. After considerable study of the matter, I think that we should set a goal of increasing their income each year by 2 per cent, or doubling the present annual increase of 1 per cent. This means increasing the level of income in the 100 countries, which is between $125 and $130 per person per year, to $160 by 1969.

There are people who say that this goal is too modest. But I would point out to you that this average figure for a billion people in 100 countries and territories conceals enormous possibilities. Over the ten-year period many of the countries concerned will not make any progress at all; some may even retrogress. However, the average increase holds the possibility that twelve or fifteen or twenty countries will double or treble or quadruple their annual income and achieve a real break-through from stagnation to self-propelling economies. This would give the entire world an economic boost of revolutionary proportions.

We know that investment is an indispensable key to economic development. It provides the basis for increasing production and therefore per capita income. But let us pause for a moment to look more closely at what that "investment" really means. Investment in the low-income countries means capital not in the form of currencies but of things like transport equipment, improved seeds, tools, livestock for breeding, machinery, and many other goods and services. So we come to the heart of this matter of economic development by asking not how much money these countries want, but what kind and what quantities of goods and services they need. From the point of view of our discussion here the question is: How much goods do our 100 countries and territories need to import from the outside to achieve the modest goal of doubling the rate of increase in their per capita income?

That is a question some of my colleagues have been working on for some months. Their careful estimate, checked and cross-checked, puts the need at approximately $200 billion worth of goods during the ten years, 1961 to 1970. This figure refers to those countries' requirements of commodities of which they are not importers. These are mainly foodstuffs, chemicals, textiles, metals, and a wide variety of manufactures, such as clothing, footwear, cement, pottery, photographic supplies, glass, paper, wood, leather, rubber, building materials, tractors, and machine tools. The $200 billion figure for the ten years excludes what these countries export to each other or to the rest of the world in the same categories.

This volume of net imports includes roughly $11.5 billion worth of food, $22.8 billion of chemicals, nearly $10 billion of textiles, about $98.5 billion worth of machinery, $31.5 billion worth of metals and nearly $25.5 billion worth of other manufactures. These are all goods the high-income countries want, and more often than not need, to export to achieve higher levels of economic growth at home.

Our next question is: How can these imports to the low-income countries over the next ten years be financed? If these countries' present level of exports continues, they will have foreign exchange available to the extent of approximately $125 billion. This means that they will have to find an additional $75 billion of foreign exchange for those imports. By diligent effort it seems certain that they could expand their own exports during the ten-year period by not less than $20 billion, which leaves some $55 billion that must be made available through increased investment from the outside.

Now, I want to make it clear that these outside investment needs I am calculating are not to be thought of in terms of "foreign aid" or "giveaway" on the part of the industrialized countries. They are not dollars or pounds sterling or francs shipped abroad. They represent goods shipped and services rendered.

Part of this $55 billion of additional investment for goods over the coming decade would be bankable through existing public and private institutions, and obviously part of it would not be. But without any doubt, the proportion of this $55 billion that will be bankable—that is be financed by private, World Bank, and other sound loans—could be substantially raised if governments were to help increase rapidly the kind of pre-investment services that the United Nations Special Fund is providing. Assuming that these pre-investment activities are adequately accelerated, it is my belief that $35 billion, and perhaps more, could be financed through bankable loans.

This leaves about 15 or 20 billion

—Wide World.

George C. Marshall walks in Harvard's academic procession before delivering his Marshall Plan speech in June, 1947—"The most successful economic aid program ever devised."

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dollars which would have to be financed over the next decade through what are popularly called "soft loans." By soft loans we mean loans which either cannot be serviced out of revenues resulting from the investment or loans not credit-worthy at the present time by normal banking standards. Yet they are a necessary form of investment in the less developed countries. They can help to build roads, schools, hospitals, agricultural extension facilities, and other services which provide the framework for economic growth.

I should like to stress here that my calculations reflect the hope and expectations that funds going to low-income countries through private lending and through existing regional, bilateral, and multilateral institutions and programs will not merely continue at their present levels in the 1960s, but will increase over the period as I have suggested. If they should not, my figures of need for additional outside investment would have to be correspondingly increased.

Can we in the advanced countries afford $15 to $20 billion of non-bankable investment in the development of these new frontiers? Surely if each of our countries bears its share, we can easily afford it. It represents over the ten-year period but one-twentieth of what the United States alone would spend, at the present rate, for defense.

ONE of the best ways to insure a fair sharing among advanced countries of the burden of this non-bankable investment is to provide ample capital for the proposed International Development Association. My own thought is that its capital should be much larger than that at present anticipated; its resources should be built up rather quickly to a figure large enough to cover the investment gap.

Frankly, the advanced nations cannot afford not to make the $15 to $20 billion additional investment required over the next decade. In this shrinking world there is one fact that all of us should wrap our minds around. It is that no single nation can realize its own potentialities for economic development except in a rapidly expanding world economy. Although the immediate financial risks are relatively low—the United States' share should be only about $10 billion for the ten years—the stakes are high, and the opportunities are breathtaking.

In discussing this problem of economic development, I cannot refrain from saying a word about the deficit in the United States balance of payments. This is a problem that must be faced calmly, and there is no doubt that constructive measures will be taken over a period of time to correct it. Nor do I doubt it can be corrected without reversing the policies of trade liberalization which the United States and the United Nations have so steadfastly advocated.

Even if national funds made available to the International Development Association are not tied to national purchase, as I fervently hope they will not be, there is scarcely any conceivable way by which United States participation in the International Development Association could add to the country's balance of payments deficit. The preeminence of the United States as a supplier precludes it. This would be true even if the scope of the International Development Association were increased five or ten times above the presently proposed level. In fact, there is every reason to believe that increased foreign investment through the International Development Association would greatly reduce, rather than increase, the deficit in the United States balance of payments.

I most earnestly hope, therefore, that the balance-of-payments problem of the United States will not be allowed to interfere with what must be done to promote economic development.

I should like to turn now to the question of getting our priorities right in this matter of economic development. There is no doubt that the high-income countries and the world economy in general would be a lot further ahead today if a greater emphasis had been put on pre-investment activities during the 1950s. By pre-investment activities I mean technical assistance, and particularly the making of surveys of natural resources, the establishment of research institutes, and the creation of technical training institutes. Too often we have had the cart way out ahead of the horse. Millions of dollars have been invested in low-income countries without adequate knowledge of their resources and in countries where there were not trained people to make effective use of the resources that were available. Such investments could not be fully effective. Many more millions would have been invested—and would now be producing wealth—had the feasibility of their placement been revealed by greater pre-investment work over the past decade.

Each day at the United Nations brings new evidence of how little is known of what the physical resources of these countries are. They just don't know what they have in the way of mineral resources, they don't know the potentialities of their water and soil resources, or their industrial possibilities, or the markets that could be available for goods they can produce from local materials.

The human resources of the less developed nations, too, have been shamefully neglected. Only a very small percentage of the people who live in these countries have ever had an opportunity to acquire an education and only a few have ever had positions of responsibility. There is a huge need for training of all kinds, from on-the-job training of artisans to the more complex sciences of technological and management institutes. Skilled men are the very sinews of economic progress. Here, too, is an immense wealth begging to be tapped.

THE needs of the developing nations for pre-investment activities are so great that the field should be open for any country, any organization, any group, to help in any way of its own choice. But the United Nations and its thirteen specialized agencies have certain advantages which ought to be recognized.

First, the United Nations has the whole world from which to recruit technicians. In UN technical assistance teams there are experts from many nations. This assures an unprecedented level of activity in the cross-fertilization of ideas and in the application of modern science to age-old problems.

Secondly, short-range political considerations do not have to be taken into account. The sound criteria so necessary if developmental projects are to be successful can be established and adhered to. Proof of the advantages that repose in a multinational organization is found in the record of the World Bank, a specialized agency of the United Nations. Because it has been able to hold fast to sound criteria, it has put out in loans some $4.5 billion without a default.

And finally, assistance through the United Nations represents a truly cooperative effort, with no nation seeking a privileged position and no nation beholden to another.

The United Nations Special Fund is the chief multinational instrument devoted to pre-investment work. It isn't a lending institution. Nor does it engage in field operations; these are subcontracted to existing United Nations bodies. It grants financial support to projects of three main types. The first is surveys of natural resources—geological surveys, soil surveys, hydrological surveys, timber surveys, fishery surveys—all intended to disclose wealth that is not yet being used for the benefit of the country. The second is the establishment of industrial research institutes to expand sales of local products through improved processing,

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packaging, and market research. The third is the establishment of training institutes to instruct people in the skills needed for economic development.

The Special Fund applies sound, businesslike criteria. It only helps countries to help themselves. It shares rather than bears the costs. It only assists projects which are to result in sustained follow-up action. The fund's assistance to training and research institutes is limited to giving support for five years on a descending scale. Finally, we will only assist in schemes which will contribute substantially and quickly to development.

The Special Fund works in closest cooperation with the United Nations Expanded Program of Technical Assistance. Both are financed by voluntary contributions of governments. In 1959 the total contributions to these two programs was approximately $55 million. The goal for their development assistance in 1960 is $100 million, to which the United States has given a widely appreciated lead by pledging up to $40 million on a matching basis. Certain other countries have also volunteered as much or more than would be their proportionate share. Among these are the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Sweden, and Canada. I have not yet given up hope that before long certain other highly industrialized countries in Europe will pledge at least their share in financing this common effort in the coming year.

SOUND business practice requires that these pre-investment programs should be expanded to provide $150 million worth of services in 1961, and be somewhat increased thereafter. There is no doubt whatever in my mind that these millions of dollars in pre-investment work can attract billions of dollars of highly productive investment in the crucial decade ahead.

"Economic growth" has become the fashionable phrase of the year. Everybody is talking about it but few are suggesting how we are to accomplish it. I suggest that the kind and scale of economic growth we need and seek are at the frontiers of world poverty. I suggest this requires partnership in effort and in investment. I suggest that it is good business—the kind of very good business the Committee for Economic Development has shown a genius for promoting. But beyond being good business, it could mark the greatest accomplishment of the twentieth century. It could produce victory in the war most worth fighting—the war to eradicate ignorance and poverty from the earth. It would bring our best chances of world peace.

Comments

1. Advice with Consent

I AGREE with Paul Hoffman that one of the basic dilemmas we face is the fact that we have underestimated the magnitude of the problem of the "forced draft" or "induced" development of other countries. We have been at it for about ten years now—in some cases for almost thirteen years; yet there is no example in the world of a country that has made its "takeoff," as one says in the jargon of development, so that it can from now on base its development on its own resources.

It is true that certain Europeans who have gone out into the world have created facsimiles of what has been done in Europe and America and in so doing have made great progress. In the case of Brazil and Israel you see Europeans applying, in another country, what they learned in Europe. We do not have similar examples of Asiatic or African countries that have "taken off."

In addition we have not, I believe, given full recognition to what is often called the "population explosion" problem. Mr. Hoffman did not mention it but, as you know, it has been mentioned a great deal lately in the press. Indeed, there is much more talk about it than action. And action is necessary.

The Draper Committee evoked considerable comment recently when it recommended to the U. S. Government that, if those countries that want to do something about their population problem approach us for help, we should assist them by giving technical advice and in other ways. It does no good to increase the production of a country by 1 or 2 per cent a year when its population, as in Ceylon, is being increased by 3 per cent. The young Ceylonese coming into the world unfortunately does not bring with him his own land. A country can never progress economically as long as it has a rate of population growth in excess of its ability to increase its national product.

People speak a great deal of the impelling necessity for persuading our European friends to do more of their share in assisting the development of other countries. They often ignore the fact that our European friends are already doing a great deal—in some instances more than their share.

The French are doing more in helping underdeveloped areas, within their associated states, than we are—in comparison with our respective national products. The British are doing a great deal. The Germans have gone among the underdeveloped areas on

—*Wide World.*

A Pakistani survey team makes maps for the UN's FAO soil expert—"A truly cooperative effort with no nation seeking a privileged position."

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their own initiative, making loans and assisting in development. They recognize they have to do this in order to survive.

Similarly, this is not just an obligation for us. It is an opportunity, and one might even say it is an impelling necessity. We cannot grow in the way that we would like to grow unless we participate in the development of the other countries of the world. Only in such participation can we provide an adequate outlet for the manifold energies, skills, and ambitions of our people. The exploration for oil in this country is in a very advanced stage. Anybody who wishes to explore for oil in the future must go out into the world, which is crying to be explored. Similarly, other industries in this country cannot find outlets for what they have to offer except in terms of assisting in the underdeveloped areas.

The British, I think, reached their heights as a nation in response to an external challenge. Raleigh and Clive and Rhodes would never have found scope within the narrow confines of England. We do not, of course, seek to create a new colonial empire. We must go out to other countries not on the basis of force or superiority, but on the basis of consent. We must seek to work with other people as equals toward the achievement of reciprocal and mutual advantages.

In so doing I believe that American individuals and corporations, as well as governmental agencies, must all play a role—as Americans, as well as through the United Nations. I do not believe we should try to minimize our "national" role, or be ashamed of it. By so doing we would rob our contribution of its vitality and our country of its legitimate rewards.

This is the question I would like to raise:

Do we not have a great "national contribution to make in world development? Is our participation as a nation not in fact an impelling necessity for our own continued growth and leadership in the world?

—George C. McGhee
McGhee Construction Co.

2. The U.N.'s Role

THE GREAT contemporary historian, Toynbee, summed it up pretty well, I think, when he wrote, "The Twentieth Century will be remembered as the first age in history in which people thought it practical to make the benefits of civilization available to the whole human race."

I was particularly interested in what Mr. Hoffman said about going at a job of this kind for its own sake. It is curious how most of us businessmen are reluctant to undertake any project on the basis of long-range faith. We want a rationalization that it is sure to "pay off"—and too often in the short run. Yet it is encouraging to see how many of us accept some pretty flimsy rationalizations as a sophisticated excuse for doing some of the things that we know we ought to do, and that most of us really want to do on faith.

Our foreign economic aid program is so long-range and so beset with unknowns and intangibles that it is wellnigh impossible to find the rationalization that most of us would like to have as businessmen. For me the significant thing is that if we go about these projects with a little less sophistication and a more open faith, it is remarkable how much more effective and ultimately beneficial to us they turn out to be.

We just can't go out and buy friends throughout the world. This, in fact, is what an oversophisticated rationalization of our foreign aid program makes our objective appear to be to the recipients. It seems to me that there might be one clear way to get out from under this onus, and that is to give more aid through the United Nations and other international bodies.

What a wonderful way it would be to "spot" Khrushchev, with his pseudo-humanitarianism, if we offered to give or loan 50 per cent of our savings in a mutual arms reduction program (with all the safeguards we require) to the United Nations for use, at its discretion, in helping underdeveloped peoples of the world—provided Russia would do likewise!

—Walter H. Wheeler, Jr.
President, Pitney-Bowes, Inc.

Economic Glossary of the Free World

As the free world increases its internal economic cooperation, and at the same time prepares for intensified economic competition with the Communist bloc, new instruments of international collaboration have come into being. These instruments, which are referred to in the articles in this annual business issue of *SR*, are in effect the channels through which cooperation among the nations of the free world flows. A glossary of the most important of these channels follows.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (EEC): Established by the Rome Treaty in January, 1958, and known informally as the European Common Market, EEC provides for the development of a common market (including a customs union) and other measures of economic cooperation. Members are: Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and West Germany.

"THE SIX": The countries of the EEC.

EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION: An organization of Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom, formed in November, 1959, under a plan for eventual association with the EEC and the Organization for European Economic Cooperation. Known also as the "little free trade area" and the "Outer Seven," the association plans to participate in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

"THE OUTER SEVEN": The countries of the European Free Trade Association.

ORGANIZATION FOR EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION (OEEC): Established in April, 1948, OEEC seeks to develop economic cooperation among member countries and to assist the United States in carrying out its program of aid to Europe. Present membership: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Iceland, the Irish Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and Western Germany.

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE (GATT): An agreement to which most of the important trading nations outside the Communist bloc subscribe. The main provisions of GATT, which establishes a common code of conduct in international trade, are: 1) that treatment accorded by one member to another shall be accorded to all; 2) that new preferential agreements are not allowed (provision is, however, made for the establishment of customs unions or free trade areas). Substantial and widespread tariff reductions have been negotiated through GATT.

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3. Help Through Health

MY COMMENTS are made from the point of view of an executive of a United States corporation. More precisely, ours is a free world corporation having its home base in the United States, thereby following in the tradition established years ago by worldwide enterprises based in countries such as England and in many European countries.

Mr. Hoffman has emphasized, and rightly so, the desperate nature of the problems of *economic* health of the peoples in the developing areas and the role being taken by the United Nations, and more particularly its Special Fund, to bring about badly needed improvements in the next ten years.

I would like to say just a few words about the importance of improving the *physical* health of these peoples, as well as the roles of Western governments and Western private enterprises in bettering the conditions in the newly developing countries.

I don't think we can overemphasize the importance of improved health of the people of these countries, for without good health the productive capacity of a nation's working force is badly crippled, and the country's economic development is consequently retarded.

When we add the time lost because of chronic illness to the many years needed to educate and train a skilled worker, the net productive working time left for the average man is tragically short in many of the countries which we are discussing, where the life expectancy is only forty years or less.

These facts are important in preparing plans by the United Nations Special Fund, as is the problem of the tremendous population growth taking place in these countries.

Such a broad planning program necessarily will take a great deal of time, effort, and money. It will require the help of many governments, private corporations, and private citizens.

I agree with Mr. Hoffman that much can be done quickly and perhaps more inexpensively through the United Nations, especially the type of preinvestment activities that he has described. But I do not think that the multigovernmental approach is the complete answer by any means. It seems to me that we still must recognize frankly that the Communist nations have motives that differ markedly from ours and that there is a definite limit to what we can accomplish by joining with them in working through international agencies that include them.

What can we do? It is obvious that extensive financing and other help from the governments of Western nations should be extended to the newly developing countries. Our government has already participated in bilateral activities through Point Four and other programs, and undoubtedly will do more in the future.

Private industrial firms of the West, particularly pharmaceutical, chemical, and petroleum firms, have conducted or supported many worthwhile health and medical activities. They can be expected to increase their programs. As an example, the Merck Sharp & Dohme International Division is now placing special emphasis on establishing manufacturing facilities in newly developing countries, where we think they are most needed.

HAVING first set up operations in the Inner Six (Holland) and the Outer Seven (England), we are now going ahead with expansion plans in countries like India and Brazil, and more recently we started the construction of a pharmaceutical manufacturing plant in Thailand, near Bangkok. Our operations will be part of Thailand's somewhat limited but quite sensible industrialization program under which a selected number of light industries from Europe and the United States are being encouraged to locate there.

We are delighted to be able to play a part in the program that the officials of Thailand worked out, and we'll do all we can to make our operations a success.

I disagree with Mr. Hoffman's point of view when he says that the reason the economic assistance programs of Western nations have failed to make the necessary impact over the past ten years is that there has been a confusion between political and economic objectives. I agree that there has been confusion in our thinking, particularly when we try to divorce political aspects from economic aid completely. Certainly the Communist bloc nations do not make the same mistake. They clearly identify economic aid with Communist objectives.

The time has come for the United States and other Western nations, as well as private industry, to identify political aims and ideologies more clearly and consistently with economic development and assistance programs. We should not continue to yield that area of political activity to the Communists by default.

—JOHN T. CONNOR
President, Merck & Co., Inc.

Mr. Hoffman Replies:

ON THE question of the population explosion, let me say I am hardly in a position to comment. I have seven kids. What right has anybody with seven kids to talk about the explosion of the population!

I will make this one observation. A reduction of even one-half of 1 per cent in that rate of population increase would make our task much easier. The 2 per cent increase in personal income is net. In other words, you have to go, at the present gross rate of 3 per cent, to 4 per cent to get the 2 per cent net.

Next, I would like to make myself perfectly clear regarding this question of competition with Russia. The question is one of tactics. I think the best way to meet that competition in the field of economic aid is to concentrate on that one goal. The reason the Marshall Plan was a success, and I believe it was a success, was because we were never deterred from the one task put to us, and that was to assist in bringing about the rapid recovery of the European countries.

Similarly, the best way to keep these low-income countries from drifting into chaos is to concentrate on helping to speed their economic development. We should not insist upon their allying themselves with us militarily, nor should we insist that all supplies sent them carry a tag "Made in America." We will get our greatest appreciation from them if they believe our aid is proceeding from unselfish motives.

I have been around the world a great deal, and I think we must remember that these people who have recently won their independence set perfectly tremendous store upon their self-respect. We must not fall in the trap of thinking we are rich people helping the poor. Every country in the world today is involved in this problem of trying to bring about a rapidly expanding world economy.

As I told the people in Ecuador not long ago, "I am as proud because you contributed $60,000—which was your proportionate share of the $100 million—as I am proud of the United States because it contributed $40 million. Sixty thousand was your share, $40 million was ours."

But this is a job we have all got to do together, and if we can get the nations of the world, the people of the world, thinking in terms of doing this job together, we will keep this part of the world free.

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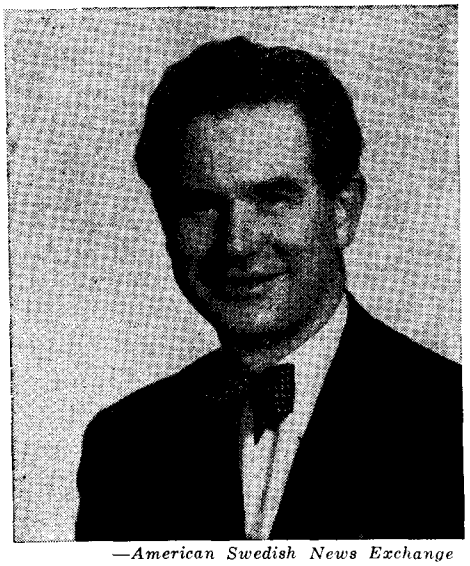

—American Swedish News Exchange

MAXIMUM CHALLENGE

Europe's New Trade Association: In Quest of a Free Commerce

Axel Iveroth served as industrial counselor of the Swedish Embassy in Washington from 1944 to 1955 and was later chairman of the Advisory Board of the European Productivity Agency. He is now president of the Federation of Swedish Industries, and chairman of the Swedish Productivity Council and of the Industrial Council of Social and Economic Studies.

By AXEL IVEROTH

BETWEEN the middle of 1956 and the end of 1958 all the countries of Europe negotiated within the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) in Paris, hoping to set up an all-European free trade area. Those talks broke down. Many people expected that it would take a long time to recover from this disaster. It has been heartening, however, to see how men of good will on both government and industry levels all over Europe—in the Community of the Six, in the countries of the Seven, in the Council of Europe, and in the Council of European Industrial Federations—have devoted immense efforts and infinite patience toward breaking this deadlock and removing the obstacles to agreement.

The Common Market is now functioning. And last November saw the birth of a new European economic institution—the European Free Trade Association—which has among its purposes the removal of trade barriers among members during a transitional period of not more than ten years. Among others, rules for fair competition and the establishment of firms are in the agreement. Institutionally this new organization is less well developed than the Common Market, but it is hoped that its limited bureaucracy will be enough for the needs of the Seven.

In other words, the necessity for stronger institutions should be preceded by the anticipated merger of the Association of the Seven with the Community of the Six. It is explicitly stated in the preamble of the agreement among the Seven countries that their governments are determined to facilitate the early establishment of a multilateral association for the removal of trade barriers and the promotion of closer economic cooperation among the states whose governments are members of the European Economic Community. This is the foremost and imperative aim of the treaty.

Industrialists in all the Western European countries have the firm conviction that any economic division of Europe would be definitely harmful economically and politically, not only to their own limited interests but to Western Europe as a whole. Therefore, parallel with the government negotiations to create the Association of the Seven, the Council of European Industrial Federations has kept active its Integration Committee. At the present moment this committee, of which I am chairman, is the only body in which joint discussion between the two blocs is going on. We are there as industrialists hard at work on factual investigations of, for instance, the tariff and trade policy problems that will no doubt prove important when a contact on the government level is again established between the two factions. The situation is rather curious, as you can see.

The economic consequences of the Common Market for the outside European countries are already being felt. Sales agents, working inside the Six selling Swedish products, are beginning to feel uncertain about their future possibilities. Their expectations for future sales are a bit gloomy and they are starting to look around for suppliers inside the Six.

When the Seven start their first tariff reductions among themselves on July 1, 1960, other remarkable facts will face the European industrialist.

Trading with the partners within the Seven will be less costly, as far as tariffs are concerned, than trading with outside countries. Establishment of firms will be easier within the bloc. In a way this could mean that the Seven will experience the same dynamic but inward-looking development which we already can observe in the Common Market countries.

The difficulties of decision-making, however, have been made infinitely greater by the division into two blocs. If one could foresee with certainty that the two blocs would remain separate for many years, the solution would of course be to develop one's foothold within one's own group, and then either halt one's exports to the other group or move inside it with assembly plants or subsidiary production capacity.

But what should our planning be when the two blocs might be amalgamated in two or five years' time? It might be quite wrong to let go of marketing arrangements in the Common Market and also quite wrong to bank on a preferential and protected position for one's own products inside the Seven. For some of the engineering industries in Sweden this is a ticklish problem. The same difficulty faces, for example, the paper manufacturers in the Common Market who don't know if or when they will have to face the Scandinavian competition in a large all-European free trade area.

It is obvious that an economic split-up of the European continent, particularly for a period of uncertain duration, is foolish. We know that the consequences will be nefarious for everybody concerned.

If the division goes on for several years there exists a definite risk that

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JOHN COWLES, *President*

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the manufacturers in each of the blocs may make their arrangements in such a way as to discourage trading in a larger area. We Europeans must therefore prevent the two blocs from coagulating into two distinctly different economies.

The internal preference and ensuing greater difficulties for outsiders to export to the other bloc will play havoc with the distribution system that exporters from one bloc have erected in the other. Wholesalers and agents will probably fairly soon get cold feet about hanging on to suppliers in the other group and will proceed to make new arrangements. With the enormous cost and care being devoted today to an efficient distribution system, such a development might bring about the most long-lasting damages of all.

THE first question is, then, whether the formation of the European Free Trade Association of the Seven will help to bring about renewed contacts between the two blocs. As far as it is possible to judge, I should say that the contents of the treaty as such will not help in bringing the two groups together.

However, I feel it is quite wrong to judge the future cooperation possibilities of the two groups from their respective treaties. The treaties regulate only the home life of each family of nations, while the construction of a total free trade area would concern their contacts outside the home. The task before us is to link the families together.

It is also quite clear that the negotiations in Stockholm have given the Seven countries a deeper insight into the problems of integration and the demands that such a togetherness evokes. My private belief is that the Seven probably have a good understanding of the reasons for the solutions arrived at by the Six during their earlier negotiations for the Treaty of Rome.

I firmly believe that in accordance with the aims of the Stockholm treaty new talks between the two groups should be arranged as soon as possible. In most countries in Europe there exists a very firm will, at least as far as industry is concerned, to establish new contacts.

What, then, are the difficulties that separate the two groups? The most noticeable and most troubling is the difference in general outlook, politically as well as spiritually, between the British and the French. The English Channel makes an enormous difference. Fundamental to the problem is the clash between the English pragmatic approach that even precludes a written constitution, and the French Cartesian approach with its desire for the clearly formulated. But on top of these inherited traits come other specific problems.

The first is the question of the outside tariffs around whatever free trade area most Europeans want to attain. As we know, the Common Market countries decided that they should form a customs union, in which all the countries would gradually have to adapt their national tariffs to a common outside tariff. The Seven Stockholm countries for various reasons find it difficult to accept such a solution and each prefers to maintain its own national tariff against the outside world; that is, they want to form a free trade area.

We Swedes usually use an analogy to describe what that means. Imagine Madison Square Garden with entrance fees of two dollars under the roof and maybe ten dollars right at ringside. If spectators, when they come in, find that there are no barriers or ushers to keep them in the seats they have paid for, the next time they go there they will all enter through the two-dollar gate and will then trickle down and take their seats at ringside. Well, that is a free trade area most fairly described.

IN order to prevent such deflections you have to introduce in the free trade area certain rules for the movement of goods. You have to prescribe, for instance, that only goods of which 50 per cent is of area origin will be able to pass duty-free from one member country to another. Such a rule will stop any manufacturer inside the free trade area from using more than half the value of his finished product in the form of semi-manufactures from non-member countries. This is necessary in order to stop goods from non-member countries from entering through the two-dollar gate of Denmark or Switzerland, which are low-tariff countries, and then letting the finished product pass on unhindered to the ringside seats of the United Kingdom, which is a high-tariff country.

The opposite side of this picture is, of course, that the purchasing possibilities of the high-tariff countries are also circumscribed and limited in the same 50 per cent relation, even if there is no risk of goods entering through the high-tariff ringside gate and climbing up to the low-tariff places under the roof.

There is much to be said in favor of the approach to integration chosen by the Seven. In a free trade area the low tariff countries will have the possibility of continuing their liberal policy towards suppliers in non-member countries. As the low-tariff countries play a far greater role as customers of manufactured goods in relation to their size than the high-tariff countries, the free trade area construction is an important element in promoting world trade possibilities.

Now I believe that the greatest difficulty for the Seven in trying to reach agreement with the Six is exactly that the Seven prefer a free trade area.

Such a solution, furthermore, is technically the only practicable one as long as you have the particular arrangements between the United Kingdom and the other members of the British Commonwealth of Nations. The United Kingdom does not want to give up this particular arrangement, which is a help to a large number of less developed countries that can export duty-free to the United Kingdom. The counterpart of this is the preferential treatment of UK goods in other Commonwealth countries. The same relations are going to exist between France and the French Community countries in Africa.

My belief, however, is that there could be found ways, if one were to use a practical approach, of meeting the demands of the Common Market countries for a safeguard against so-called deflections of trade without breaking up the Commonwealth or the French Community or the ties between West and East Germany, without making Europe's trade with the outside world more difficult. I also believe that risks of deflection will be very much smaller in an all-European free trade area than in the little Free Trade Association of the Seven.

A COORDINATION or leveling-out among all European countries of certain neuralgic tariff disparities would help enormously in bringing the two groups together. It is desirable that this should be done without creating difficulties for outside countries, such as making coordinated tariffs around Europe as high as they sometimes will become in the Community of the Six or as they at present are in some of the countries of both the Six and the Seven. We European countries are after all so well off economically and so strong industrially that we should be able to show greater magnanimity towards non-European suppliers than has hitherto been shown.

The Treaty of Rome directs its member countries to conduct a common commercial policy, aimed particularly at controlling trade with low-wage countries, such as Japan or India, state-trading countries, and countries with multiple exchange rates like Brazil. In addition to the coordination of tariffs the coordination of trade policies poses

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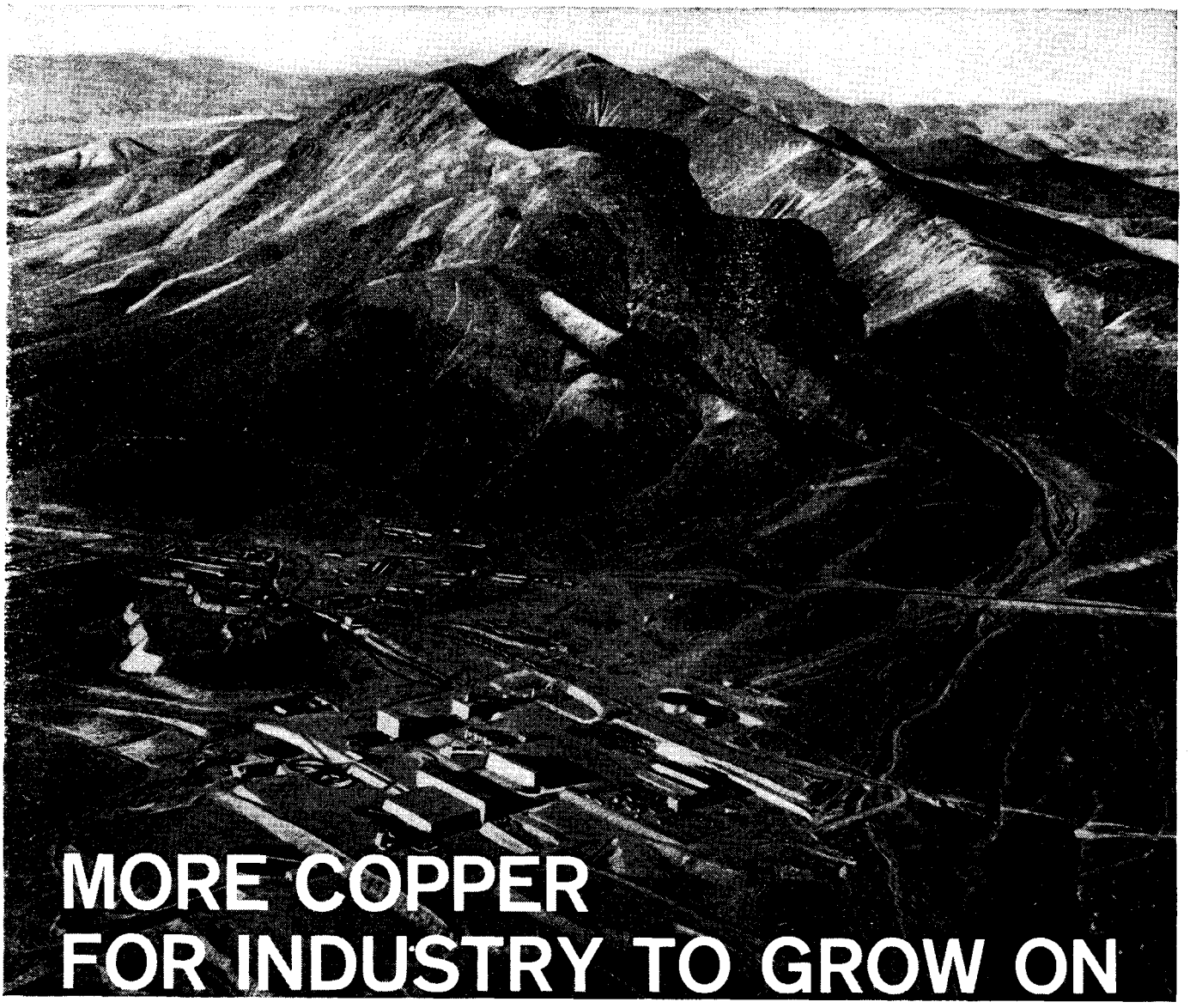

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the main problem in joining up the two blocs.

Maybe we should ask ourselves some tough questions. Suppose a common trade policy were introduced by all European countries in order to prevent sudden and violent disturbances in their industrial structure through imports from low-wage or state-trading countries, suppose that at the same time definite assurances were given for a stable European procurement of increasing quantities of produce from the countries where an industry is, and that all this were augmented by positive help and assistance to those underdeveloped areas.

Would that, from the European point of view, be better or worse than the present position? I am not sure that this is the common interpretation of the idea of common trade policy in many of the industrialized countries. But I feel it should be, because, after all, the present trade policy of the industrial nations towards their less prosperous brethren is really not a very presentable model of economic liberalism or free trade.

AGRICULTURE is a touchy question anywhere in the world. It is particularly touchy in the United Kingdom, which wants to maintain at least some agriculture for security purposes and also wants to give preferential treatment to the vast deliveries of foodstuffs from the Commonwealth countries.

The Stockholm talks started from the assumption that all primary agricultural products should be exempt from the lowering of import duties. Manufactured foodstuffs would, on the other hand, have their duties taken off in the same way as is happening for other industrial products. This might put some food-industry manufacturers in the unenviable position of being constrained to buy high-priced national raw materials and at the same time having to compete without any protection with food products from other member countries with far lower raw material costs.

At present no one knows how this problem should be solved in the Association of the Seven. Within the Community of the Six, for the time being, any country can protect its agriculture as long as the Six have been unable to formulate and make effective a common agricultural policy. In that respect I believe that we are equally stuck in the mud or the soil, whatever you may prefer to call it—and not only in Europe, it seems to me.

I believe that it would be easy to get an agreement between the two blocs on conducting their economic and financial policies in such a way that the economic objective of the all-European free trade area would not be jeopardized.

It is also my belief that rules of competition that are necessary in a wider European association could be worked out so that they would satisfy everybody concerned.

You may ask then: Why did the Seven undertake to start their own association instead of renewing their contacts with the Common Market?

First of all, it was an evident weakness on the part of the Seven that they had so many different ideas about the construction of the larger European area. They definitely needed to have a joint opinion crystallized among themselves, and a most efficient way of attaining this was to establish a closer negotiation contact for a treaty of their own.

Secondly, the Common Market with its supranational institutions was in a monopolistic position. If any country in Europe wanted to have economic integration, the only supplier of this commodity was the Common Market. The customers did not even have the old Ford choice—any color provided it was black—but a new kind of choice: he could have integration of any shade he wanted provided it had all the manifold colors, although mainly Tricolor, waving at the top of the Community's headquarters in Brussels. As soon as another market with limited supranational powers is created by the Seven, integration can also be accepted by the three neutral countries, Sweden, Switzerland, and Austria, and maybe also by Finland. This lack of supranationality may also appeal to other European countries.

Thirdly, the creation of the Seven was a necessary and even vital step in order to create the larger market that the industries of all the smaller countries in the Seven needed in order to remain competitive with the growing market of the Six. By combining, the smaller countries are recreating a balance in the negotiating position which will make for a healthier atmosphere. Fourthly, it was of utmost importance to the industries of the Seven countries to get, without delay, a somewhat more concrete idea of what size their future markets would be.

The Common Market industries were assured of a market that would grow into 160 million customers, and some definite indicators were sorely needed by the industrialists of the Seven. Should they plan their investments for a midget market of seven million Swedes, for 20 million Scandinavians, for 88 million customers in the Seven, or for more? It was impossible for the governments of the Seven to keep their industries in complete uncertainty.

In brief, the formation of the EFTA of the Seven is a necessity for the industries and national economies of those seven countries. Its formation definitely entails a worsening of the export position of the Common Market countries but it is probably no worse than the effects that the earlier formation of the Common Market had on the Seven.

WHERE does all this leave American industry and all the other countries in the world outside Europe?

As far as I can ascertain, American products run exactly the same danger in each of the two European markets as the products of each of the blocs run in the other bloc. And further, the position of American goods in the markets of the Six and of the Seven would remain unchanged if the two blocs were to get together. It will of course be very difficult to find out how far a possible weakening of the American position in Europe's markets depends on different causes. How much would it result from the market arrangements that we Europeans are putting up in imitation of the United States market in line with suggestions made by Paul Hoffman, who was the crusader for European economic unity, and how far would it result from an actual weakening of American ability to compete with a Europe that is able to increase its productivity not only by realizing the idea of a wider market but also by other means of industrial development, to a large extent supported by direct American aid?

It would be interesting to know today's value of the production of American companies located in Europe. It is quite possible that the setting up in Europe of American-owned productive capacity for manufacturing already surpasses in value the actual movement of U. S. manufactures over the Atlantic Ocean. It could even be that part of the decrease in American exports has been caused by the greater activity of American subsidiaries in Europe. So far it can hardly be due to the artificial hindrances of the new market arrangements.

Up to now American companies that have wanted to settle in Europe have met a drawback caused by the smallness of each national market and the many tariff barriers. American mass production methods are almost too big and too efficient for the small national markets of Europe. This drawback seemed to vanish to a certain extent when the Common Market was formed. The Common Market was the only big market in Europe offering prospects of a mass market. Planning of investment

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in Europe seemed a fairly simple proposition: get into the Common Market.

When the plans for the Seven took shape a new thought was introduced. The Seven and the ensuing possibilities of trading on better terms with the Commonwealth could be economically as profitable as the Common Market had previously appeared.

Today the American manufacturer faces exactly the same planning dilemma as his European colleagues in the Six and in the Seven. All kinds of planning are held in abeyance until it is possible to see where Europe is heading. It is for this reason that I dare to contend that United States industry has an interest equal to that of European industry in seeing a rapid solution to the problem of the wider European free trade area.

This cannot be brought about without further initiatives. By the establishment of the Association of the Seven we have laid the foundation for new negotiations. Steps must now soon be taken to bring the Six and the Seven together for constructive talks on the official level. Any shyness to propose, which often is an obstacle to a happy marriage, might be overcome by some gentle pushing by a more experienced relative. Such an interest from America in promoting the wider association in Europe, thereby also bringing the American and the European families of nations together, would undoubtedly help to avoid the disaster of a gradual development towards three isolationist and protectionist blocs competing with each other and the rest of the world by means of restrictive trade policies. There is no reason to deny that the germs of such an illness exist in all the bodies we are speaking of. They must not be allowed to thrive and to spread. Lip service to free trade is not enough to prevent it.

These ideas represent the voice of a small country. It is exactly this smallness that dictates our philosophy in Sweden. We can not go it alone, we must cooperate, we must trade on liberal conditions.

We must combine to survive. The more people that cooperate for freedom, the more difficult will it be to stay outside in splendid protectionism. You Americans created a spiritual bridge to Europe in 1947 through Marshall aid. Emissaries like Paul Hoffman pushed us on to monetary and economic cooperation, to trade liberalization. The impetus you gave us has gained momentum and now we are on our way toward doing the same things that you did nine score and two years ago.

Comments

1. Reducing Barriers

MR. IVEROTH has raised two main issues: First, the integration of or a combination between the two groups of European countries—the Six and the Seven—versus these two groups as isolated blocs. The second is really the same issue but in the broader context; it concerns the relations between the European groups and the United States, Canada, and other nations.

I should like to direct my attention only to the latter issue. The CED has stated that our economic goal must be that of true multilateral trade in a free world, a world not divided into trading blocs discriminating against one another.

In the postwar period the United States has justified European cooperation—which in many instances has involved severe discrimination against the United States as well as Canadian and other goods—as a transitional stage necessary to full recovery and to the more rapid eventual achievement of our traditional aims.

Recovery is now complete. Convertibility is assured, and the International Monetary Fund has indicated that no further balance-of-payments reasons exist for continued discrimination.

The United States has recently put forward this position in the GATT meeting at Tokyo.

The CED has stated that long-run elimination of discrimination might be spurred if the United States took the initiative in proposing further reductions in the trade barriers.

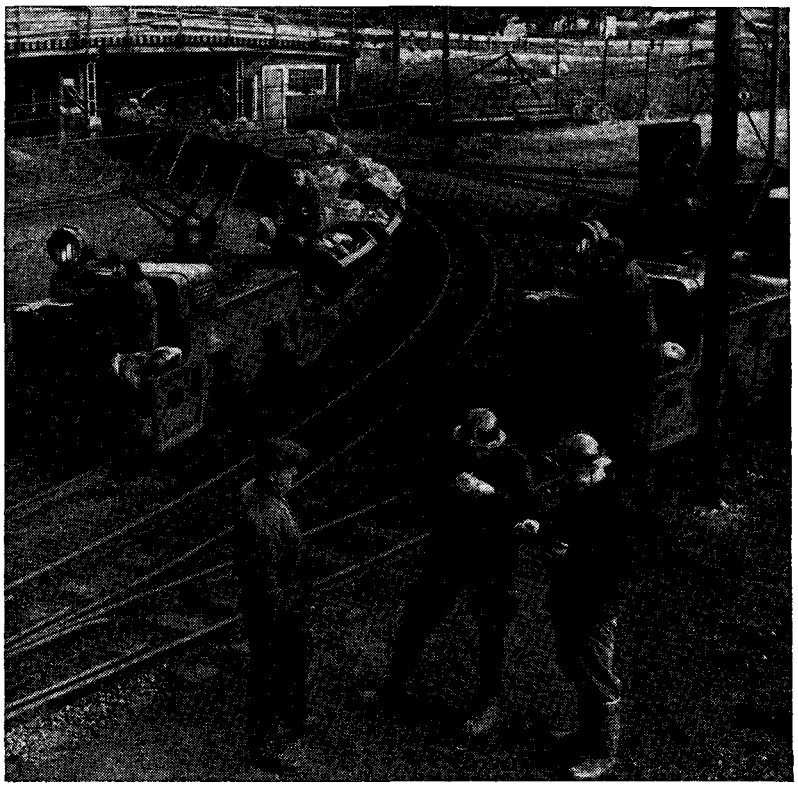
At the same time there is a rising sentiment in the United States for protectionism as the defensive measure.

My first question, then, is: Do you, Mr. Iveroth, believe in a United States approach along the lines of the CED policy statement; does it have promise of success in negotiations in the European situation with the Six and the Seven?

Do you or others here present believe that there is a realistic possibility for the United States making such an approach at the present time?

I should also like to refer briefly to agriculture. It has been customary always to exclude agriculture from trade liberalization plans. Perhaps this is a policy which should be reexamined, at least in the United States' interest. It may be that agriculture is a major area in which the United States and Canada retain an important competitive advantage. Perhaps one way to do something significant for the United States trade balance would be to open up further the European market to such products.

—EMILIO G. COLLADO
Treasurer, Standard Oil (N.J.)



—American Swedish News Exchange.

Grangesberg Mining Co., Sweden—Ore for seven or 88 million customers?

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2. Role of the U.S.?

I HOPE Mr. Iveroth will forgive us Americans if we look at the development which he described with somewhat mixed emotions, for we wonder if the new economic bloc will end by increasing barriers to trade with the United States and the rest of the world.

We recall that until the Rome Treaty was ratified there was throughout Europe a climate of broad anticipation and cooperation indicated by a burning desire for high-level, low-tariff trade.

We feel it wise to note that any regional organization can in practice become a bloc and, like most people, we Americans are apprehensive of blocs of which we are not a member. But having endorsed the Common Market mainly for political reasons we find consolation in economic consideration.

First we think of the vast market, free from trade restrictions of all sorts, and we feel that in the long run this market may absorb more U. S. goods and services in anticipation of the rise of living standards and capital investment.

Secondly, as foreign investors, we think of expanding outlets and opportunities for American capital investment throughout Europe.

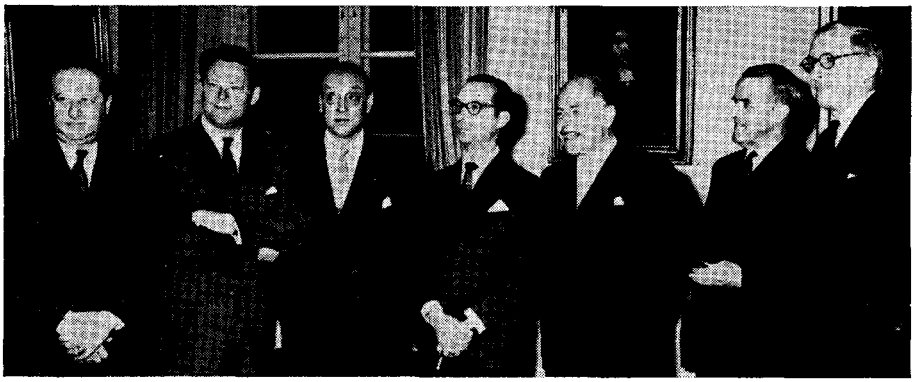
As the Free Trade Association assumes shape and direction, the United States finds itself, it seems to me, in a dilemma which derives from the fact that we are known as active supporters of the Common Market. This position has been interpreted as indicative of possible opposition to the Free Trade Association concept. I am troubled by this implication, for it is not consistent with our broad objectives, nor with our own interests.

It may well be that it is now altogether proper to give the Outer Seven the same moral support which in the past has been extended to the Common Market. It is obviously in our own enlightened self-interest to be in tune with the generally dynamic European economic situation.

In the hope that Europe will find the magic touch of economic cooperation again I think that we should welcome the Free Trade Association as a means of reopening negotiations on a new basis with the Six.

The good intentions of the Free Trade Area may well be inherent in the fact that its individual members have such a high stake in maintaining good commercial relations with the Common Market Six.

Australia, for instance, imports 54 per cent from the Common Market and exports 49 per cent of its products. Sweden imports 41 per cent and exports 31. Switzerland imports 58 per cent and exports 39.



—*The American Swedish News Exchange.*

The Outer Seven sign the European Free Trade Association agreement in Stockholm, November, 1959—With the Six, a bond or a block?

It must, therefore, be concluded that the intentions of the Stockholm Group seem directed toward finding coordination of tariffs and trade policies.

What is needed at this time appears to be a renewal of confidence among the European nations in each other's motives. Chancellor Adenauer has taken this approach in his recent talks in London. A Swedish diplomat remarked not long ago that the Outer Seven are thinking in terms of dynamic initiative rather than of state protectionism. This comment appeals to Americans. We get the impression that the Free Trade Area is more cognizant of the necessity for economic cooperation in the widest possible sense than the Six.

The Free Trade Area appears to offer plausible talk and is making the right sounds. If these declarations are put into action we can but support them and do so as a matter of public policy.

My one question is: Would you care to comment on what kind of posture or action you would like to see the United States adopt with regard to the Free Trade Area in light of our existing attitude toward the Common Market?

—H. J. HEINZ II
Chairman, H. J. Heinz Company

Mr. Iveroth Replies:

WITH REGARD to any official United States steps in regard to the negotiations in Europe, and considering the fact that the United States has up to now supported the formation of the Common Market, I would simply say that—as I stated previously—it is of equal interest to the United States and Europe that we have an amalgamation of the two blocs in Europe as quickly as possible. And I cannot see that real negotiations of the kind I am thinking of can be brought forth with American support unless you give equal consideration to the valuable ideas that lie at the bottom of the formulation of both common blocs.

One of the main problems in amalgamating and fusing the two blocs is the tariff problem. The coordination of tariffs will be required. I would like to restate that I think that this problem has been exaggerated. I think that if you really dig into the question of tariffs in Europe you will find that the differences among tariffs in the various European countries are after all much smaller than the propaganda about it has hitherto shown.

As a matter of fact, the Integration Committee of the Council of European Industrial Federations is at present making a comparison of tariffs in all the European countries. Until now no such comparison on tariffs in the various countries in Europe exists, even after so many years of negotiations. So we think that the study might produce some valuable results that can speed up the renewal of the contacts between the two groups.

IN REPLY, it would be preferable, of course, if negotiations on a liberalization of tariff policies and trade policies between the United States and Europe could take place. I think they would be more constructive talks if they could be conducted after an amalgamation had taken place in Europe between the two blocs. But I feel that negotiations also could well start along the lines indicated by you even now after the formation of the Outer Seven countries, the Association of the Seven.

Any means, any ideas, any methods by which we can get together and talk together across the Atlantic should be useful for further cooperation and for the formation of the Atlantic Community.

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SR's BUSINESSMAN OF THE YEAR

RALPH J. CORDINER

Peace, Politics and Progress

THE CHANGING image of the businessman in American society is a significant contemporary cultural phenomenon. It seems clear that the U.S. has entered an era calling for business statesmanship and for recognition by the professional managers of our great corporate enterprises of their broadening social responsibilities. American society demands forward-looking executives sensitive to changing needs and concerned with the public interest as an inseparable part of their private corporate interest. It is against this background that *Saturday Review* has established an annual citation of "Businessman of the Year." *SR*'s 1960 citation goes to Ralph J. Cordiner, Chairman of the Board of Directors and chief executive officer of General Electric Company.

Mr. Cordiner has guided General Electric through a period of major readjustment and growth following World War II, including the investment of more than $1.5 billion in expansion and modernization, with special emphasis on research and development. The largest earnings on record, approximately $250 million, are estimated for 1959, based on sales of more than $4 billion.

His preoccupation with planning ahead, with probing into the unknown and pushing forward the frontiers of knowledge, has led Mr. Cordiner to devote a major amount of time, energy, and talent to education, to public service, and to creative thinking about the role of the businessman in contemporary society. Some of his thoughts have been as controversial as they have been constructive, but in the opinion of *SR* they have been looking forward in the right direction.

As an articulate exponent of his philosophy, Mr. Cordiner's own words best embody the man, the executive, and the citizen. Here are some of his recent words, reflecting both ideas and actions, that appealed to *SR* in awarding its 1960 citation:

1. *National Defense and Peace:* "Some have argued that defense expenditures are a necessary support for prosperity, but this is false reasoning. Defense expenditures drain away national resources which would otherwise be devoted to building up the nation's capital structure and improving the people's level of living. It is essential that this diversion of resources from productive purposes be limited to the minimum necessary for national security . . . forty billion dollars is so much money to take from the taxpayers that every responsible person must perpetually feel under obligation to save some of it and reduce the tax burden. . . . Because the company is a major defense contractor, we are sometimes asked how we feel about the present efforts to achieve some sort of controlled disarmament and relax international tensions. Let me make this clear: we at General Electric give these efforts our wholehearted support. We hope they succeed, so that the billions now being spent on these weapons and warning systems can instead be devoted to lifting still further the levels of living of the people. If this happy event were to come about, there would of course be some difficult adjustments for many companies and, more important, for a large number of people who are employed in the defense industries.

"But just as fears of mass unemployment at the end of World War II proved to be unrealistic, so an orderly reduction of today's high level of defense spending could be managed in a reasonable time—with invigorating effects on the other sectors of the economy. Further, a lower level of expenditures for defense could permit a corresponding reduction in federal income taxes. The reduction of taxes, one of the most serious cost factors, would immediately improve the competitive position of United States manufacturers in domestic and overseas markets—from the standpoint of both prices and capital formation.

"As to General Electric: the less the taxpayer spends for weapons, the more he has to spend on electrical appliances and on community services that require elec-

(*Continued on next page*)

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trical equipment. The company will continue to offer its services for the national defense as long as that is necessary, but an arms race is in no way essential to the growth of the electrical industry.

"The major issue, in fact, before us in this presidential year of 1960 is international peace. We and the Russians have got to learn to live together, and more people are concerned today with peaceful coexistence than the politicians apparently either believe or realize. It is impressive to me that the special congressional election in Iowa was won by a candidate who campaigned on President Eisenhower's peace crusade against a candidate who offered only higher parities and crop prices. The farmers of Iowa, in the heart of what used to be the isolation belt, chose peace as their hope for the world rather than higher farm parities."

As part of his own contribution to the economics of national defense, Mr. Cordiner was chairman of the Defense Advisory Committee, which advised a sweeping, comprehensive program for improving the professional and technical character of the armed forces and making them more attractive to able, trained personnel for careers. It was estimated that this remarkable study would save about $5 billion a year in the cost of national defense if its sixteen basic recommendations for greater efficiency and economies were adopted. Twelve are now in force, and the others are expected to be before long.

2. *Businessmen in Politics:* "Even more controversial is General Electric's conviction that businessmen must participate in the political life of their community and nation. With each passing year, politics and government become more significant factors in the cost and results of operating a business. No manager would deny that his ability to produce and sell products or services, to maintain employment, and to earn an adequate profit for his share owners is greatly affected by taxes, inflation, trade regulations, administrative rulings, labor law, patent procedures, government contracts, standards of law enforcement, and many other political and governmental factors. Yet there are very few businessmen who regard political affairs as part of their managerial assignment. This must change. . . . As a manager the businessman must study and speak out—through every medium available to him—on issues that affect the ability of business to serve the public. He should encourage his employees to do likewise. This should be done on company time and money, on a non-partisan basis.

"As an individual citizen, the busi-

(*Continued on page 57*)

Editorial Footnotes

As in the corresponding issue of SR *last year, the editors have yielded the platform to their guests. Some points, however, occurred to us as we read the various papers. We detail these points not by way of debate but for whatever relevancy they may have in any ensuing discussion of the issues.*

1. One key fact emerges from the CED discussion: The major problem before the Western world today is no longer economic sufficiency or insufficiency but economic organization. The capacity to achieve a high economic level for their peoples has now been established by the nations of the West. What remains to be demonstrated is whether the collective economic life of the West can be properly ordered and structured. The various papers in the symposium call for recognition of this fact in their advocacy of a real "grouping."

The essential question flowing out of this line of thought is whether any economic structure of the magnitude and type needed can be achieved without an adequate political base. Can the concept of a European or Atlantic community come to life if confined largely to economics and defense? Is a modification of sovereignty in two respects enough to meet the present dangers of disorganization and anarchy? A United States of Europe would appear to be the irreducible minimum consistent with the needs of the European community. Indeed, even a U.S.E. is a limited concept in a world that has yet to comprehend the nuclear volatility of inadequate world organization. An Atlantic community, if achieved, must be regarded only as a step to a larger federalist concept.

Economic organization and cooperation, of course, can be a potent approach to larger organization or combination. Yet the ultimate objective must be kept visible and dramatic; otherwise the frictions and tensions of the jostling sovereignties may, gradually or suddenly, bring about a reversion to the old separatisms. Moreover, no matter how advanced the economic organization, the failure to achieve a structured and workable peace could reflect itself in an arms program that could blast the common market and an economy of sufficiency right out of the water. Similarly, the ability to assist underdeveloped areas could be thwarted by tensions resulting from a failure of imagination on the peacemaking level.

2. The need for a broadened program of aid to underdeveloped areas is clear enough. What is not yet sufficiently clear is the nature of an aid program adequate to the particularized needs of those areas. The shortages involve not just food but research answers. Do we know, for example, how to restore soil-phosphorus to the African savanna? Do we know how to cure the "swollen shoot" disease of cocoa, or how to create a brand of cattle that will resist the endemic diseases of the veld? Do we have any answers to the problems caused by the dependence of Indian agriculture on the monsoons? Do we know how to accomplish the diversification of economies that seem so desirable? Do we know how to create "middle classes" around the new industrial centers in Asia and Africa?

Answers to questions such as these are as vital as material aid. But the West is not yet sufficiently tooled up in the kind of specialized knowledge that can provide prescription-type assistance for the areas most in need of it. We are so accustomed to thinking in terms of massive relief measures or the allocation of surplus or the construction of power plants that we tend to bypass major research needs.

Why wouldn't it be a sound idea for the Western nations to create a Joint Research Commission for Assistance to Underdeveloped Areas for the purpose of a coordinated study of and attack on problems that now retard development in Asia and Africa?

3. Implicit in any effort looking towards a larger measure of economic unity or a large-scale aid program is the need for increased production. American production figures are often compared with the Russian; e.g., since 1953 there has been only a 3 per cent annual increment to the Gross National Product in the U.S., whereas the Russians can point to an increase somewhere between 6 and 9 per cent during the same period. Even assuming we can attain a 10 per cent increase, this does not necessarily mean that the economic challenge to the U.S. is being met. How much of our Gross National Product is going into a tailfin economy; that is, the manufacture, consumption, and replacement of things not really essential for survival or even comfort, let alone those things that are relevant in terms of the world economic challenge? Far more important than percentages is the planning. If we are to hold our own in the economic sphere, it will not be by accident or the sheer massed weight of a society of abundance, but by a careful design, a definite timetable, and a sum of national purpose.

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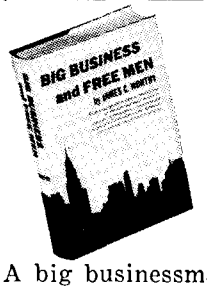
Harper Books KEEP PACE WITH AMERICAN BUSINESS



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The Century of Economic Hope

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The following guest editorial was written for this issue of SR by G. Keith Funston, president of the New York Stock Exchange.*

HISTORIANS, looking back on our time and seeking to give it a meaningful label, may well call it the Century of Economic Hope. For it is the world-wide emergence of economic hope—the vision of realizable material progress—which more than anything else gives our age its particular importance in world history.

Yet if this vision of economic advance is to be translated into a world reality, it will have to come about in large part by *transferring* capital from our more advanced economies to those which have been crippled by its absence. An important part of this transfer will obviously take the form of government-to-government aid, whether as loans or grants or technical assistance. But government capital alone cannot possibly do the entire job. Private capital has an important role. It is a role, moreover, marked with dynamic opportunity.

Why do I stress the dynamic opportunity for private capital?

First, because private capital goes abroad for the same healthy reason that it is invested at home—because such investments are profitable. This means that the job it sets out to do is *economically* fruitful. Not all the tasks for development capital can be weighed on such an economic scale. Hospitals and roads, for instance, pay no "return," but are often of the highest priority. But all economic progress hinges on one indispensable factor: capital, whether private or public. No economy —peasant or industrial, Communist or capitalist—can grow unless part of its productive effort is channeled into the machines, plants, houses, roads, power plants, and schools by which human labor is able to multiply its output. Without capital, economic progress is impossible.

Secondly, I emphasize the opportunity for private capital because it can provide a relatively large boost to the well-being of areas of potential development. In South America, for example, the direct investment of United States corporations now totals about $6 billion. This investment is today responsible for approximately 10 per cent of all the goods and services produced on that continent. The industries in which it is concentrated are the fastest growing in South America. And the taxes which it pays provide nearly 13 per cent of all South American revenues. In other words, private capital tends to be high growth-promoting capital.

And in most of the world, especially in those nations which now avidly seek economic growth, capital is painfully scarce. For one thing, underdeveloped lands tend to lack the industrial facilities which produce capital *goods*. The total amount of power generated in all of India for example, would barely suffice to light up New York City. For another, these countries lack the institutions which make possible a substantial flow of risk capital. As a rule, the underdeveloped lands have not yet achieved the broad distribution of wealth which makes an internal capital market feasible. Hence, while the vision of a better life has swept like wildfire around the globe, the wherewithal to capture that vision is tantalizingly absent.

Finally, private capital can perform an ambassadorial function which public capital often cannot. It can help to dispel the image of an exploitative capitalism which unfortunately still lingers in many underdeveloped lands. Some of the achievements of American capitalism, such as its extraordinary breadth of stock ownership (12.5 million individual owners) or its high levels of average family income, are difficult for impoverished peoples to grasp. But the realities of our major corporations operating abroad are not. The stores and factories of American companies abroad are in many countries showplaces of social as well as economic progress. Such investments of private capital bring more than the benefits of a free enterprise system. They also bring its good reputation.

Given the dynamic contribution which private capital can make to world economic progress, one would think that everything possible would be done to facilitate its transfer. Unfortunately, this isn't happening to the degree it could or should. Arbitrary exchange rates, imposed by many governments overseas, discriminatory taxes, restrictions on the repatriation of capital, and, most of all, the threat of outright expropriation in some areas, make many potential American investors hesitate before undertaking the risks of foreign investment. However eager they may be to participate in the opportunities open to them, they have a natural reluctance to venture into areas where arbitrary acts of government compound the normal hazards of investing.

MANY of these restrictions can and will be overcome by patient and persistent endeavor. Investors in capital-exporting nations know that because of political and economic reasons some restrictions on the use of their capital are unavoidable in a nation that needs capital. What these investors want is no more than the assurance that regulations will be intelligently devised, kept to a necessary minimum, and not subject to change without notice. Capital-importing nations, in turn, must come to recognize the primary role which private funds have played and can play in their development, and

(*Continued on page* 71)

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

CRIMES AT CHRISTMAS

THE FOLLOWING programs were offered on the Philadelphia TV channels to delight viewers on Christmas Day. The descriptions are taken from *TV Guide*.

In the morning.

"Way of Life": 1) A N.Y. priest is accused as accessory after the fact in a burglary; 2) a chaplain helps in shaping strategy at the Battle of the Bulge.

In the afternoon.

"Day in Court": Woman who shot at her husband.

In the evening.

"Shotgun Slade": A piano player scorned by a singer threatens to kill her.

"Rawhide": Incident of the Calico Gun.

"Trouble Shooters": Kodiak investigates a minor theft. . . .

"Lock Up": Police hold prize fighter for the murder of his wife.

"Man from Blackhawk": . . . Thompson is killed by a hired gun.

"Sunset Strip": . . . brother was killed for refusing to cooperate with jukebox racketeers.

"M Squad": Three college boys decide to rob a bank.

"Detectives": A murderer escapes from prison and sets out to kill his former wife.

"Black Saddle": An injured man . . . tells how he is being unjustly hunted.

Movie: A singer searches for her brother wanted for murder.

Movie: A convict suggests his wife accept a marriage proposal from a wealthy suitor.

Movie: A policeman obsessed by portrait of girl whose murder he is attempting to solve.

Movie: A mad doctor and a psychopathic killer escape from prison. . . .

Interwoven with these were programs celebrating the coming of the Prince of Peace and the message of goodwill toward men.

How long shall we live with this mockery? And how long shall the birthday of the Christ child be symbolized for our small sons by the gift of a real working model of the latest ICBM?

COLIN W. BELL.

Swarthmore, Pa.

GANGLAND'S GRADUATES

A CONSIDERABLE source of irritation to me these days is the growing number of books and assorted essays which purport to deal with the problem of juvenile delinquency as if it were a disease with all the syndromes and attributes of a known or unknown virus. And when the writer generously confesses to not knowing of a panacea to treat the "disease," we may assume that the virus in question is of the filterable variety. I refer particularly to the book and review, "The Wasted Years: A Study of Juvenile Delinquency" [*SR*, Dec. 19]

If, indeed, juvenile delinquency were a disease cultured in the milieu of an economically depressed area, the slums, we must also, to be properly scientific, seek to determine why some get the disease while others do not. Why are so many "immune"?

As one who was born and reared in New York's Lower East Side slums (during its most trying period, the Twenties and Thirties), and as one who has since managed to assume a putative cloak of respectability by virtue of existence as an exurbanite writer, permit me to explode every time a social scientist or journalist, following a dramatic invasion into "gangland", comes up with a theme that perpetuates the "disease" myth.

Perhaps it is not so glamorous to search out those great numbers of slum "graduates" and inquire of them: "How did you manage to escape the disease?"

It is a little old-fashioned to believe that the proper study of man is man. But I am certain that if one or more social scientists were to plunge into that vast reservoir of "graduates" who came out alive and unscathed, unmarked by the disease, a veritable Niagara of useful information might spill over the sides.

HARRY KURSH.

Peekskill, N. Y.

THROUGH HISTORY WITH J. WESLEY SMITH

"Dogs and monkeys will fly through the sky in machines that will strike terror into the hearts of men. Horseless carriages will grow bigger and bigger, then smaller and smaller. Women will paint their nails the color of blood, and the paint sellers will have a scandal that will rock the nation — — —"

KUDOS FOR KATHARINE KUH

I WOULD like to offer my congratulations and personal thanks to Katharine Kuh for the bright new look of the art page. Miss Kuh writes the publicity with felicity of style, and her articles are very informative, and interesting.

F. M. HINKHOUSE,
Director, Phoenix Art Museum

Phoenix, Arizona

PROPOSAL FOR PACIFICA

ROBERT LEWIS SHAYON'S article about the Pacifica Foundation [*SR*, Dec. 26] strikes a responsive chord with me. He states that other cities are being surveyed by the foundation. I would like to suggest that Chicago be considered, with the proviso that the possibility be examined with a view to locating a radio station west and somewhat south of the city proper, in order to afford complete coverage to northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin (though Illinois has greater need than our neighbor, which has a state FM chain).

I understand that beginnings must be in cities, but some account should be taken of distance limits in FM broadcasting. Those of us who live in the country are the lost souls of FM broadcasting.

ALBERT PUCCI.

Hennepin, Ill.

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MUSIC TO MY EARS

Musicians from Moscow, Mahler from Mitropoulos

A PRACTICAL course in orchestras and orchestral music was spread across an eight-hour period in Carnegie Hall on the first Sunday of January. Not a year or a mere decade but all of a century was comprehended in a sequence that ranged from Dimitri Mitropoulos conducting the Philharmonic in Mahler's Fifth Symphony to Konstantin Ivanov conducting the Moscow State Symphony in a Tchaikovsky program, with a tea-time interval during which Igor Stravinsky conducted what is called the Columbia Symphony Orchestra in "Le Sacre du Printemps." When the Russian visitors had concluded the first program of their month-long visit with the rousing measures of the "Capriccio Italien" it was reasonable to say that 1960 had begun not with a bang, but with several.

The clear evidence seemed to be that not much had changed in Russian orchestral direction or Russian orchestral performance since the part of the century in which Tchaikovsky was writing his symphonies. "Hell for leather" may not be a description the Russians comprehend, but that is the expressive essence of the way in which the evening-opening Fifth Symphony was delivered. It was big, it was broad, it was expressive, and it was also a mite noisy. Five trumpets are several more than Tchaikovsky asked for, a bit of doubling which put its pressures on the other choirs when the need for audibility became critical. It is almost superfluous to say that the string section produces a superb sound, like thick cream thoroughly beaten, and the discipline that prevails is nothing less than awe-inspiring (rehearsal time, after all, is hardly at a premium in the Soviet scheme of things).

But orchestras are as much an expression of national resources and limitations as, say, cuisine or a drink list. The Moscow State Symphony is a very good Russian orchestra which plays Russian music with pride and purpose, but even the best Russian orchestra cannot transcend the preferences of the ear which guides it. Conductor Ivanov shares with his colleagues the conviction that the best "French" horn sound is produced by a German instrument fitted with a longer tube than used elsewhere, and a mouthpiece with a narrow bore. This makes for a much more *pliable* sound, but also one of less brilliance or vibrance than Western orchestras (including ours) favor. Add a nasal sounding oboe, a thin clarinet, and a rather piercing flute to the totality, and it is clear that the essence of Russian orchestral appeal is not blend such as prevails in France, or mellowness on the Viennese order, or the chamber music rapport of the Berliners, or the superbly musical intelligence of such an English orchestra as the Philharmonia or Royal Philharmonic, but a kind of all-out, all-in enthusiasm. This, too, registered high on the appeal-to-audience sensitivities.

Ivanov completes the particular picture presented with a directorial personality at once compelling and rather inflexible. Physically, he suggests a younger, somewhat taller Willem Mengelberg, with something of the same imperious gesturing and wide gamut of dynamic effects. Almost everything he did with the Fifth Symphony could be found in the score, and there was not much there that he didn't do. But, as one man's mezzo forte can be another conductor's forte, so his *piano* could be somebody else's pianissimo. Taken all together, it was a rousing, unsubtle, honestly stirring if not particularly illuminating performance of the symphony. Between the symphony and the "Capriccio," Emil Gilels was the soloist in a vigorous performance of the B-flat minor concerto. His endeavor to make his effort worthy of the occasion was auspicious for its spirit and strength of sound, though the keys were not always just where his hands fell.

THE year-opening program of the Philharmonic began on some notes that are certain to be heard here, there, and elsewhere during the year to come, in which the centenary of Gustav Mahler's birth is being celebrated. The Philharmonic is also calling attention to the two seasons Mahler spent at its head fifty years ago, though it was hardly a happy time of his life (ending in his death). But it has prompted the display of Auguste Rodin's famous head of the composer, which is ample excuse for visiting the hall, music or no.

Mitropoulos's return, in health, to the orchestra of which he was the director for nearly a decade was a cause for gratification, resulting in a passionately productive effort on behalf of Mahler's Fifth Symphony. There was a suggestion, in Howard Shanet's program notes, that this observance justifies Mahler's assertion that "fifty years" would have to pass before he was appreciated. This, I submit, is more coincidence than confirmation. I accept Mitropoulos's effort as close to the maximum the Fifth could have, but it remains the work less of a fully disciplined composer than of a richly endowed musician who never did fully master his craft. For every beauty, there is a blemish, and as there are many, many beauties, so there are many, many blemishes.

THE Stravinsky concert was unusual in only one respect—the restrained interest of New Yorkers which left more than a scattering of empty seats for the first composer-conducted performance of "Le Sacre" here in twenty years. His attention to the printed text before him was as studious as though it were the work of another man entirely—which, in a sense, it is, dating to nearly fifty years ago. But there remains a compulsion and a conscience in the composer's own treatment of this path-breaking work which no one else's duplicates (though some may be more "exciting," others more "provocative"). The preceding works of Webern, Berg, and Schoenberg were conducted by Robert Craft (in order, the opus 34 "accompaniment to a cinematographic scene," the opus 6 pieces for large orchestra, and also the opus 6 three pieces for orchestra).

Operatically, the week promised much with the first part of Berlioz's "Les Troyens" under the direction of Sir Thomas Beecham in the American Opera Society's concert series. Unfortunately, the visitor fell victim to the foul weather of the holiday period, and his place was taken capably but with less than maximum compulsion by Robert Lawrence. Eleanor Steber put forth some heroically strident effort in the part of Cassandra, but the inequalities in the score would, I suspect, defy the vivifying efforts of Beecham himself. At the Metropolitan, Verdi's "Macbeth" returned with much the same cast as last year, down-graded by Daniele Barioni's slim-sounding Macduff in place of Carlo Bergonzi. The cast, directed by Erich Leinsdorf, was somewhat more settled in its tasks than a year ago, but Leonie Rysanek's Lady Macbeth inclines more to a blossoming top and a withering low range as Leonard Warren's Macbeth does to voluminous huffing and puffing in lieu of straightforward dramatic singing. Jerome Hines as Banquo and William Olvis as Malcolm were much as before—vigorously vocal, dramatically debonair.

—IRVING KOLODIN.

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SR GOES TO THE MOVIES

Which Paper Do You Read?

TIMES change. It used to be in movies that the district attorney was a hard-driving, upright citizen, interested in preserving law and order and bringing to heel the evil elements in our society. In "Anatomy of a Murder" the emphasis shifted considerably. The district attorney, as portrayed by George C. Scott engaged in a battle of wits with the defense, was a devil at cross-examination, and seemed ruthlessly bent not so much on justice as on gaining a conviction. In fact, in that picture no one seemed interested in the truth, only in winning. The process of justice as conceived by Clifford Odets in **"The Story on Page One"** is almost equally as disturbing. Before Anthony Franciosa decides to defend a woman falsely accused of murder he first points out the crushing power of the arrayed forces of the law, acquaints his clients with the enormous fees that would ordinarily be called for, then quixotically takes on the case anyway. It is the defense that becomes the fighter for justice. And when Sanford Meisner appears as the brilliant cross-examiner for the state we see what Franciosa means. The man is out to prove murder, regardless of whether the facts justify the charge. Most disquieting, if this is meant to be a reflection of reality.

But courtroom dramas are often more interesting than not, and "The Story on Page One" manages to be suspenseful in the long sequence during which the lawyers hack away at each other, the accused, and the various witnesses for each side. Mr. Odets has both written and directed the picture. As a director he isn't bad at all, but as a writer he is this time somewhat wanting, given to laborious flashbacks and fairly crude characterization. More important, he doesn't seem to know quite what it is he wants to say. The story behind the story on page one involves a woman (Rita Hayworth) who is accused of contriving the death of her brute of a husband (Alfred Ryder). Playing third in the triangle is a mother-dominated accountant (Gig Young) who loves the wife, and who seems more concerned with freeing himself from his Oedipal situation than from the murder rap. It is soon made clear to us that the guilty couple (sexually) are not guilty otherwise. But first they must go through their trial by jury and Sanford Meisner.

The actors, all down the line, handle their jobs well. Miss Hayworth is pale and distraught, Gig Young has some effective moments as he straightens himself out legally and psychologically. Franciosa is a crusader with fire in his eye, Meisner is wily and melodramatic, Mildred Dunnock as the accountant's mother is an octopus in a genteel mother's clothing, and Alfred Ryder as the defunct husband is appropriately brutish. But we get a glimpse of what might have been when Jay Adler, on the stand as a witness, suddenly emerges as a human being. Badgered by both prosecution and defense he stands his ground and—lo and behold!—we witness truth as part of the legal process. It is a rare and convincing moment, but at no other time does the movie reach this same intensity, and it is rather a pity, for Mr. Odets has undoubtedly more insights in him than are revealed here.

"SOLOMON AND SHEBA" is an animated comic strip utilizing live actors. The animation was done by King Vidor, the dialogue was presumably culled from a dictionary of clichés by four writers who, not to embarrass the Screen Writers Guild, we will not mention here, and the principal models for the animations were Yul Brynner, Gina Lollobrigida, and George Sanders. A process called Super Technirama 70 was used for scenes of unparalleled dullness. United Artists put up the money, reputed to be in excess of five million dollars. The firm may well owe a debt to society for its cosmic breaches of taste, morality, and intelligence. Penance is due. It is suggested that United Artists develop a fund of another five million dollars with which to back hitherto untried screen talent. The plan should envision a program of twenty pictures to be commissioned during the next two years, each picture to be budgeted at a quarter of a million dollars, or one-twentieth of the cost of "Solomon and Sheba." Stars, producers, directors, and writers with major screen credits need not apply. Participation deals are out, so is executive supervision; except in the case of budgets. The plan, according to the crystal ball the undersigned occasionally gazes in, is guaranteed to result in one masterpiece, four other excellent pictures, and a total of six moneymakers. The idea for it came while dozing during a showing of "Solomon and Sheba."

—HOLLIS ALPERT.

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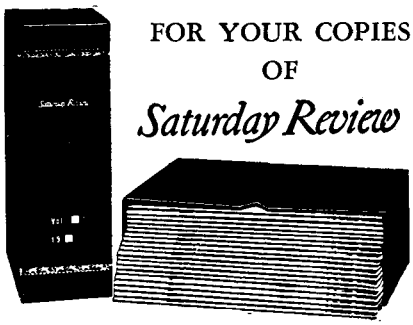
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BROADWAY POSTSCRIPT

Uncivil War

FOR A NOT very good two-thirds of an evening, Saul Levitt's **"The Andersonville Trial"** seems to be a courtroom melodrama disappointingly lacking in this genre's most important ingredient, surprise. We are told from the beginning that the public attitude for post-Civil War vengeance is such that the defendant, Confederate Captain Henry Wirz, is sure to be sentenced to death for being the commanding officer of Andersonville prison, where 14,000 Union soldiers died as a result of the subhuman conditions under which they were confined. And instead of being deftly rescued from his plight by an eleventh-hour master stroke, Captain Wirz is simply convicted as charged.

But at a point dangerously near the end of the evening, the prosecuting judge advocate is permitted to raise a provocative point. What was Captain Wirz's moral responsibility to refuse to obey his commanding general when that superior officer ordered him to enforce an inhuman design? Since Captain Wirz has pretty well demonstrated that he did no more and no less than obey orders that he disliked and protested, he is technically not guilty. However, that technicality will not save him any more than it did the commandants of Nazi prison camps. Somehow, in trials like these, the special courts seem to rate guilt by the magnitude and extent of horror the commandants permitted themselves to carry out, even though refusal to do so might have cost the commandants their own lives. Thus the trial's investigation of this point has no bearing on its outcome. Yet for the audience it provides the most important reason for remaining interested in the play. For it makes Captain Wirz a symbol of human cowardice, which all of us possess to some degree. Once Wirz admits that he would not kill one of his own children if his General so ordered, we see that there is a sliding scale of human responsibility, which demands that the individual must at some point risk his life rather than become an instrument of cruelty to others. A Christlike attitude towards Wirz would forgive him his weakness in being unwilling to assume this risk at Andersonville. But if one's religion is a better world here on earth, not Wirz but his cowardice must be given the supreme censure of society. It is unjust that one man suffer for doing what many would have done under the same circumstances, but while we can sympathize with the victim, we must resolve to have more courage.

On the other hand, if we censure Wirz's act of obeying an order that conflicts with principle, how can we justify the mechanics whereby nations exist? As the playwright puts it to the Union victors, "If at the outbreak of the Civil War, the United States had supported slavery, and the Confederacy abolition, would a Northerner be justified in refusing to take up arms for his country?"

These fine questions might have seemed more dramatic if the playwright had drawn Wirz as a man a little more eloquent in the recognition of his guilt or if he had even afforded the prosecuting judge advocate that eloquence. Instead he has drawn all his characters as small as life. Director Jose Ferrer seems to have chosen to compensate for these lacks by encouraging his actors to give all-out theatrical performances. Herbert Berghof as Captain Wirz uses his good excuses for anguish to the hilt, but although it is excellent acting (it even evinced a "bravo" from the opening night audience), it often conflicts with the play's logic. For instance, when Captain Wirz is unexpectedly accused of a specific murder, Mr. Berghof becomes so worked up that we feel he must be hiding something, which it turns out he is not. Another powerful actor, George C. Scott, gnaws on every opportunity for conflict, so that his portrait of the judge advocate emerges as more neurotic than heroic. Albert Dekker, James Greene, Russell Hardie, Ian Keith, and Robert Geiringer all give showy portrayals to hold audience attention when the script does not. Will Stevens Armstrong has contributed a setting which beautifully picks up his rich lighting. These supplementary attributes serve to make the evening seem momentarily arresting and the belated introduction of provocative ideas gives us something to take home with us. In a dry Broadway season that is something. But "The Andersonville Trial" may well be a noisy thundershower, not substantial rain.

—HENRY HEWES.

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BOOKED FOR TRAVEL

Return to Potsdam

West Berlin.

FOR THE PAST ten years it has been easier for the people of West Berlin to travel to Portland, Oregon, than to Potsdam, which they can see when they make their Sunday excursion from Pfaueninsel by way of Moorlake to Glienicke. Now a West Berlin travel bureau has been given special, and always revocable, permission from the East Berlin government to arrange a daily autocar excursion to Potsdam for West Berliners. They are treated as "tourists," and pay fourteen marks for the one-way trip. West marks, of course, since the East Germans are less interested in their own money than in West German currency. Four hundred people are permitted to go every day. That nets the East German treasury 5,600 West marks a day and over forty thousand dollars a month—which ain't hay.

Visitors must supply their personal data at the East German check point in Drewitz, a requirement which automatically excludes a considerable part of the West Berlin populace—people who would have no trouble getting into the Zone but who must find it difficult or impossible ever to get out again. In Berlin the slogan is, "When in doubt, don't."

At the check point the West Berlin tourists are joined by several "guides" from the Potsdam *Kulturverein*, whose duty it is to supply good cheer and running commentary. On the tables are copies of *Neue Bild Zeitung* whose masthead resembles (perhaps by accident?) Axel Springer's *Bild-Zeitung*, the most widely read paper in West Germany. There is no resemblance in the text, though. Number 25, for instance, reports that "40,000 West German recruits have escaped into the DDR." A

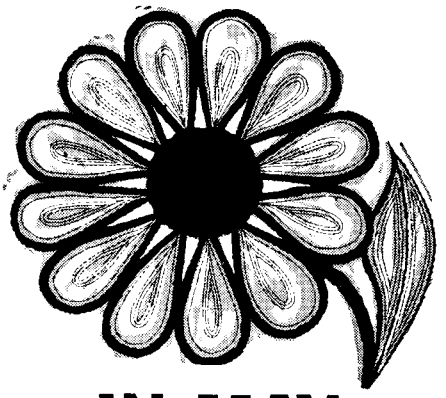
humorous article of a sort mentions new tests for police officers in New York City, among them the burglery test. "The police officer gets a hammer and is taken in front of a jeweler's store at noon and then again at midnight. If he breaks the window both times, he may be promoted to work for the State Department."

The *Kulturverein* "guides" take their work seriously. Near Cecilienhof, formerly the residence of the German Crown Prince, later the seat of the Potsdam Conference and now a "national museum," the West Berlin visitors have to listen to a long tirade about the An-

glo-American warmongers and the peace-loving Soviet Union. People who remember the old Potsdam notice that for some reason they are not permitted to see the ruins of the *Stadtschloss*, a work of the great architect Knobelsdorff which stands between Nikolai Church and the City Hall, and which is doomed to be torn down soon to make space for a street leading to the new bridge across the Havel river. Several years ago the Soviets refused to give permission to the son-in-law of East German President Wilhelm Pieck to blow up the castle. Now the government claims that the castle must disappear to make space for the complete reconstruction of the inner city of Potsdam.

Of the historical capital of the Prussion kings, only Sans Souci Castle will be left. According to our fast-talking "guide" it was the Red army which prevented the destruction of Sans Souci during the Battle of Berlin. The Belvedere burned out but the magnificent park and the Peace Church were preserved, and so are Weinberg Castle, the library, the rooms where Voltaire worked, and the New Palace in the western part of the park. Best of all, Charlottenhof still stands. The great Prussian architect Schinkel worked here, Alexander von Humboldt lived in the castle, and among others Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy was a frequent guest. (It is hard to realize that there is an entire generation of music listeners in Germany who grew up without hearing the music of Mendelssohn.)

Most of what once was the historical Berlin happens to be located in what



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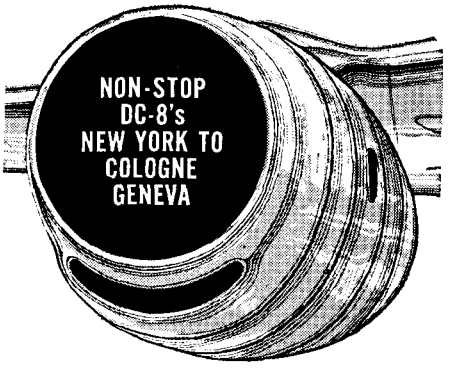

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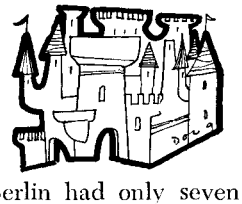
is today East Berlin. But of the eighteen castles of East Berlin only four have been spared. The worst crime was the senseless demolition of the venerable *Stadtschloss* in Lustgarten ten years ago in order to create the large Marx-Engels Square. This was not done with the blessing of the Russians. In fact, Ambassador Semjonov indicated that this was "an internal problem of the DDR." He couldn't indicate more. Instead of great baroque architecture there are now empty bleachers and vast transparents with hollow PEACE slogans. Only the badly damaged *Schlossdom* has been permitted to stand. In the crypt daily services are held.

The only completely restored castle in East Berlin is *Schloss Niederschönhausen* where the wife of Frederick the Great spent most of her long lonely life. Her husband didn't want to have her around in Sans Souci. This castle was only slightly damaged and is now the official residence of President Pieck.

In West Berlin they have been more careful to preserve the old landmarks. "Our children should have an idea of the historical Berlin," a member of the planning staff of the city department in charge of building and housing told me. "We have restored the sixteenth-century village of Lankwitz and the villages of Neukölln and Alt Britz. *Gross Berlin* grew out of many such little villages. The Berliners are supposed to be progressive people but they are really hopeless traditionalists."



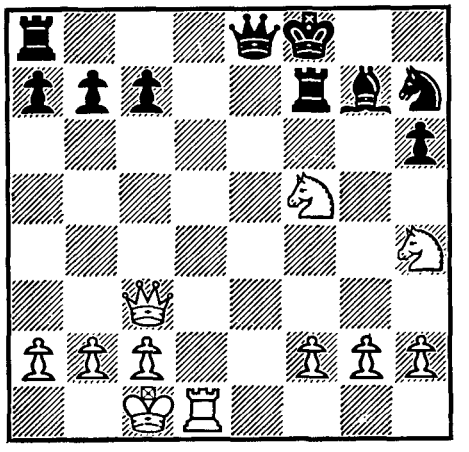
West Berlin had only seven castles, most of them private palazzi. Three have remained, three were badly damaged and restored, and one—*Dreilinden*—was torn up. Open for inspection again are *Schlosschen Glienicke* near Wannsee with its classical reliefs on the facade, and Castle Tegel with its plain "Prussian Berlin" style which combines simplicity and austerity. Alexander von Humboldt called it "Castle Boredom" because the high principles and the cold conversation inside reflected the austerity of the facade. Castle Bellevue was restored and is now the residence of the Federal President when he comes to Berlin. Its beautiful festival hall was built by Carl Gotthard Langhans who is, however, better remembered for his neoclassical Brandenburg Gate, a reasonably well done copy of the Propylaea in Athens.

The finest job of restoration is now being done in Charlottenburg Castle, which was built two hundred and fifty years ago and was almost totally destroyed at the end of the war. The Belvedere, the small theatre, the Schinkelhaus, and the entire center part were burned out. The so-called "silver room" where Frederick the Great lived was remade according to the original old plans. The mauseoleum with the fine reliefs on the sarcophagi is again open to the public. Some macabre scenes are said to have taken place here at the end of the war when soldiers opened the coffins.

The restorers have started to work in the golden gallery. The job will take years because each detail must be carefully copied and gilded. Considering what has happened to the castles of Berlin we must be glad that Fischer von Erlach did not build one of his most famous castles in Berlin, and thereby hangs a tale. He first showed the plans to the Kurfuerst Frederick I, who turned him down and instead gave the job to Schlueter. So Fischer von Erlach went to Vienna and sold himself and his idea to the Habsburgs, who commissioned him to build Castle Schoenbrunn —and what would Vienna be today without Schoenbrunn?

—JOSEPH WECHSBERG.

This week's "Booked for Travel" was written by Joseph Wechsberg, who is a frequent contributor to national publications.



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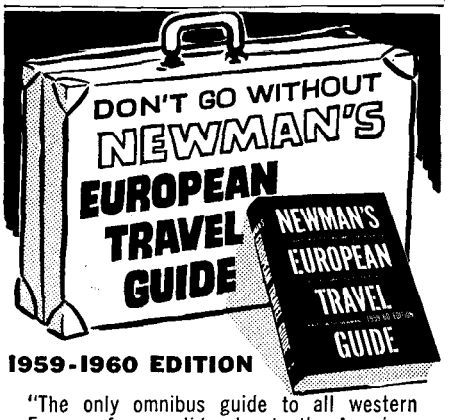

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Cordiner

Continued from page 48

nessman should work for and contribute to the party of his choice. I emphasize 'the party of his choice' because the best way to assure good government in the long run is to have capable men and women with independent judgment in both political parties. I personally contributed to an equal number of Republican and Democratic candidates in the last election because I am interested in men and policies even more than parties. While it is true that most business executives probably are Republicans, it is also true that many top executives including my predecessors here have been influential in the Democratic party. The point is to be active in either party on behalf of good men and wise policies."

3. *Business and Education:* "The rapidly changing world we live in calls for even higher levels of understanding on the part of men and women in business, no less than scientists, statesmen, diplomats, and educators. The responsibility of the United States for world leadership requires sound judgment and wisdom on the part of those who must make the critical decisions that shape our future. . . . Our strength comes from the power of knowledge. It demands the education of all Americans to the limit of their individual capacities. This is an imperative we dare not disobey."

4. *Social Responsibilities of Businessmen:* "Since the turn of the century it has been fashionable to picture the businessman as a narrow, insensitive person so obsessed with making money that he has neither the interest nor the qualifications to think in terms of human and social values. . . . The businessman's first social responsibility is to keep his company in good financial health, so that the company can continue to be useful to all concerned. I say that this cannot be done by ruthlessly disregarding the interests of society or taking the narrow, short-term view of business. A company is likely to grow and earn profits if it recognizes the reality of the ethical and social demands of society, and considers them as valid elements in the economic decisions of business."

In his imaginative statesmanship in business, in government, and in education, Mr. Cordiner has helped fulfill the new image of the creative businessman-citizen in our modern democratic economy as America faces the challenging decade of the Sixties at home and abroad.

—WILLIAM D. PATTERSON.

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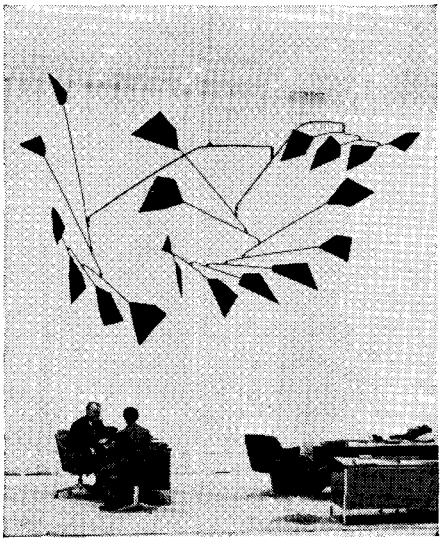
Beauty on Deposit

IF ART has come out of its ivory tower, so indeed has banking. During the last few months in New York City alone no less than three important banks have opened either new or renovated branch offices featuring modern architecture, glass walls, specially designed furniture, adroit color arrangements, luxurious materials, and carefully selected contemporary paintings and sculpture. In the past, banks were surrounded by an aura of impregnable conservatism. With heavy, dark furniture, discreet neutral walls, and dim lights these august institutions proclaimed their secure respectability. Even that adventurous architect Louis Sullivan conceived his small Middle Western banks as invulnerable jewel boxes completely closed in by thick, if superbly ornate, walls.

Now a "new banking day" has dawned, led by the famous Manufacturers Trust building at 43rd Street and Fifth Avenue, a radical glass and aluminum structure designed well over five years ago by Skidmore, Owings & Merrill. At that time, Horace Flanigan, then president and now chairman of the board, pointed out, "These walls give the bank a wide-open, inviting look and turn it, day and night, into a giant showcase." Nothing remained secret. Through a naked Fifth Avenue glass window, the bank's stainless steel and polished bronze vault, rescued from basement seclusion, shone forth with all the authority of a prodigious modern sculpture.

Even more unconventional was the bank's choice of experimental contemporary art. Five years ago it took considerable courage to decorate a prominent trust company's office with paintings and sculptures by avant-garde artists like Miró, Marini, Bertoia, Feininger, and Klee. In the board chairman's office still hangs an immaculate abstraction by Fernand Léger and nearby are pungent drawings by Saul Steinberg, establishing a lighthearted spirit in areas proverbially reserved for ponderous solemnity. Viewed again after five years, most of these works, far from seeming dated, maintain their qualitative standards and in addition have appreciably increased in monetary value, in fact so astronomically as to appear excellent investments and a credit to banking wisdom.

Of the three new branches recently opened, the most noteworthy is the new Chase Manhattan at 410 Park Avenue, again designed by Skidmore, Owings & Merrill. Two major works commissioned for the building set the pace —a swooping twenty-foot mobile by Calder and a bold thirty-nine-foot mural by the young abstract expressionist painter Sam Francis. Wisely advised by Dorothy Miller, curator of collections at the Museum of Modern Art, John J. McCloy, chairman, and David Rockefeller, vice chairman of the bank, have bought other daring contemporary works by such experimental artists as Jack Youngerman, Theodoro Stamos, Leon Golub, James Brooks, and Josef Albers. Well chosen, well lighted, well hung, these paintings are seen to their best advantage in a setting where color, texture, and space have been intelligently integrated. The net results are a humanized interior and a salute to progress. The old symbols, happily, are vanishing. Heavy, nondescript leather chairs are replaced in the Chase Manhattan by Mies van der Rohe's refined Barcelona furniture, which is not only more comfortable but infinitely more beautiful. Dark green marble, stainless steel, teak paneling, white terrazzo floors, North African textiles, and a profusion of growing plants make for textural and color variety, testifying to the bank's printed claim that "a place of business can and should be both efficient and beautiful." Most encouraging is the budding philosophy that no longer identifies concepts of security and prosperity with visual signs of reaction. The Chase Manhattan Bank is now erecting a $131,000,000 modern office building downtown in the financial district, a structure which may well prove to be a prophetic present-day Versailles.



410 Park Avenue office of The Chase Manhattan Bank—money and mobiles.

The other two recently opened branch banks are less spectacular but are also indicative of the new urbanity. The Manufacturers Trust has erected another glass building at 51st Street and Sixth Avenue. Though more modest than the pioneer 43rd Street office, this branch too is distinguished by a lavish use of contemporary handsomely designed furniture and an enterprising choice of contemporary works of art. Not as yet installed is a multicolored glass mural by Gyorgy Kepes, courageously intended to run the full length (eighty-six feet) of one long wall.

FAR more cautious are the newly renovated quarters of the Bankers Trust Company at 529 Fifth Avenue. Here nineteenth-century American weather vanes and Oriental screens add dignified domesticity to a fairly routine interior. At the front entrance, however, a waggish relief sculpture by the young American William King is sufficiently informal to underline again the new attitude in banking. Entitled "New York on the Move," it gently caricatures those hurrying ordinary citizens whom the Bankers Trust undoubtedly wants to attract.

For many years large businesses, industrial plants, restaurants, and hotels have bought and sponsored contemporary art in one way or another. But for banks this is a relatively new departure and, as in the case of recent modern churches, a revolutionary one. It opens the way for other conservative professions to let down the bars and welcome less banal surroundings. I think in particular of the dreary waiting rooms many dentists and doctors inflict on us, of dismal, dun-colored court rooms, of the slightly pompous and usually dull reception offices of attorneys, and, most disheartening, of the unsympathetic atmosphere in the average funeral home, where a more creative setting could at times be of inestimable solace. —KATHARINE KUH.

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The Light and the Dark

By Granville Hicks

EDITH DE BORN, a native of Austria, is married to a French banker, lives in Brussels, and writes her novels in English. Last year she published "Felding Castle" (*SR*, Feb. 28, 1959), the first novel in a projected trilogy, and now we have the second novel, **"The House in Vienna"** (Knopf, $3.95).

In "Felding Castle" the narrator says, "I was born in 1892, into a world so different from that of my grandchildren that it might have been several hundred years ago." The novel is a love story, and a most unusual and perceptive one, but what most impresses me is the perfection with which Miss de Born recreates a vanished world. Her characters are Austrian aristocrats in the years before the First World War, and their life, in this long perspective, has an extraordinary charm.

In "The House in Vienna" the narrator is the niece and namesake of the Milli who was the narrator in "Felding Castle." This Milli is also in love, and with the son of the man for whom the older Milli conceived such a precocious and romantic passion. He is willing to have an affair with her, and briefly does, but of the more intense and more sustained relationship that she craves he is incapable.

Once more Miss de Born's insights are impressive, and once more the background is as important as the foreground. The time is now 1926, and Miss de Born's aristocrats have lived through great political and economic upheavals. Those of the older generation are unreconciled to change, and their lives grow increasingly sterile. The younger generation, on the other hand, as represented by Milli and her brilliant, mercurial brother, is in a rebellious mood, though it has no clear idea of what it wants.

Readers of "Felding Castle" will be interested in the appearance in this book of most of the major characters of that one. Not only has time changed them; they are being seen from a different point of view; and the effect of the double image is Proustian. We discover, for instance, that the older Milli is married to a prosperous American and is herself pretty thoroughly Americanized. Her niece sees her as a lovely woman and a benefactor but not in the least as a romantic figure.

"The House in Vienna" is not so charming a book as "Felding Castle," and of course it shouldn't be, for it is a different era that Miss de Born is portraying. What is important is that she is as successful in catching the mood of this moment as of the other. There are no momentous happenings, no large crises, nothing but the simplest sort of domestic incident, but Miss de Born knows how to make the movement of history reveal itself in a family quarrel or a youthful escapade. The novel is a fine illustration of how much precise observation and a lucid style can accomplish.

Kay Boyle's **"Generation Without Farewell"** (Knopf, $3.95) also seeks to recreate the atmosphere of a particular place at a particular time. The place is a German town in the American zone of occupation, and the time is the summer of 1948. Most of the characters are Americans: the commander of the post, Colonel Roberts, and his wife and daughter; a lieutenant named Stephany, who falls in love with Millicent Roberts, the colonel's daughter; an idealistic civilian named Honerkamp, director of America House, also in love with Millicent; Mike Dardenella, manager of the post exchange, who has a passion for Lipizzaner horses.

All these characters are seen through the eyes of a young German, Jaeger, who has spent two years in the United States as a prisoner of war. Jaeger has no illusions about the Nazi regime, and he has a warm admiration for America. He would seem to be ideally suited to mediate between the Americans and the Germans, but in fact he is not quite at ease with either. He is a good man, thoughtful, honorable, gentle, but he feels himself to be an ineffectual one.

There is no great novelty in Miss Boyle's account of conquerors and conquered. The colonel, for instance, is like many professional soldiers we have read about—domineering, dogmatic, aggressively masculine. At the opposite extreme is Honerkamp, who is full of guilt because of his part in the destruction of Germany (he was a bomber pilot during the war) and full of good will towards the German people. Then there is Jaeger, in whom we recognize that familiar figure of modern literature, the alienated man.

The love stories, too, follow paths that have been trodden before. One wonders how so delicate and intelligent a woman as Catherine Roberts ever married the colonel, and certainly one is not surprised when she is attracted to Jaeger. Nor is one surprised that their love comes to nothing. Millicent's affair with Christoph Horn, the young groom of the Lipizzaner horses, is a different matter, but this also is in a recognizable tradition.

If, however, the material seems a little conventional, the manner of telling does not. Miss Boyle has built the novel out of a series of scenes, each lovingly created with the full resources of her style. If the writing sometimes seems too self-consciously artful, it is almost always effective. Scene after scene makes its mark: Millicent and Christoph and the horses, Jaeger and the man resurrected from the ruins, the four crippled veterans, Jaeger and the colonel on the hunting expedition. It is as if Miss Boyle were creating an elaborate tapestry.

The mood is somber, almost murky, and the reader is prepared for the triumph of evil. In spite of Jaeger's effort to secure an iron lung, Christoph Horn dies of poliomyelitis. The colonel lays his tyrannical hand on both wife and daughter. Honerkamp is driven from his post by a heresy-hunting intelligence officer. There may be, as Honerkamp tries to tell Jaeger, some ground for hope, but it seems insubstantial.

To make a distinction of which Hawthorne was fond, "Generation Without Farewell" is a romance, whereas "The House in Vienna" is a novel. If Miss de Born relies on precision and clarity, Miss Boyle works with dark powers of suggestion. In "The House in Vienna" no one is wholly good and no one wholly bad, and misfortunes are not irremediable; in "Generation Without Farewell" disaster is absolute, for Miss Boyle is concerned with symbolic rather than literal truth. Her book does not seem to me so brilliant an example of its genre as Miss de Born's is of its; the prose is too mannered and the symbolism too dense; but it is an interesting specimen just the same.

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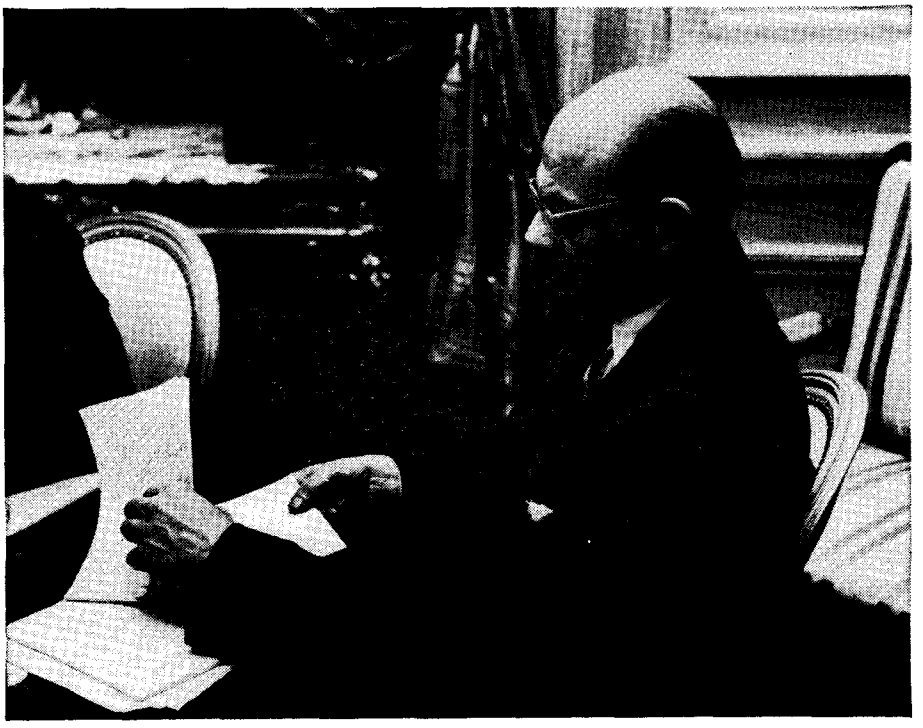
The Arsenal of Economic Democracy

"Business Comes of Age," by Karl Schriftgiesser *(Harper. 456 pp. $4.50), traces the history and accomplishments of an organization that did much to popularize deficit and surplus financing. Joseph Dorfman, who is professor of economics at Columbia University, is the author of the five-volume study "The Economic Mind in American Civilization."*

By Joseph Dorfman



Karl Schriftgiesser—Has written a comprehensive history of the CED.

THE COMMITTEE for Economic Development, more popularly known as CED, was established in 1942. In "Business Comes of Age," Karl Schriftgiesser has written a comprehensive history of the organization, tracing its development through the grave days of World War II, to its present position as one of the most respected molders of economic opinion in the U.S.

The aims of the CED were not very different from those of older research organizations, namely, "1. To develop, through objective research and discussion, findings and recommendations for business and public policy which will contribute to the preservation and strengthening of our free society, and to the maintenance of high employment, increasing productivity, and living standards, greater economic stability, and greater opportunity for all our people; 2. to bring about increasing public understanding of the importance of these goals and the ways in which they can be reached."

In two important aspects, the aims of the CED differed from the other commanding research organizations. First, while the latter were under the leadership of a group of men representing various important interests in the community, the direction of the CED was explicitly placed in the hands of a Board of Trustees comprised of representatives of one interest—business. These men were not only hardheaded, imaginative, highly successful industrialists and financiers, but had a tremendous respect for the economic research conducted by professional economists. In addition, many of the trustees were admired for their vigorous efforts in a variety of humanitarian causes. It could be said that they were the conscience of the business community for they were actively aware that in setting policies for the growth and improvement of business, they had a real responsibility for the welfare of the American people.

The second, and closely related, distinguishing feature was that the CED emphasized the achievement of sound policy. Thus, in critical times it issued statements of policy on important public issues, vigorously publicizing them through the press, from the platform at Congressional hearings, and in conferences with Government officials. The statement might take the negative form of opposition to existing or proposed Government policies (such as over-all peacetime price control and allocations), or it might take the form of advocating expanding the role of Government, especially in the cautious utilization of monetary and fiscal instruments. The CED proved particularly effective in suggesting amendments to proposed legislation, making enactment possible.

The organization did much to popularize the idea of a "stabilizing budgetary policy," a policy that called for "deficit financing" primarily through cuts in tax rates in periods of severe depression, and for "surplus financing" through increases in tax rates in periods of runaway inflation. Similarly it was active in overcoming the view that the basic role of monetary policy in the business cycle was to prevent monetary panics; instead it urged that a tight money policy might be a useful instrument in preventing the development of a boom with its inevitably resulting depression, while an easy money policy would facilitate recovery.

It has been well said that the CED's most important contribution to economic thinking was its elaboration and diffusion of these ideas of a "stabilizing budgetary policy" and a "flexible monetary policy."

All this and much else Mr. Schriftgiesser portrays in his fascinating volume with a clarity that is the more remarkable in view of the technical economic analysis involved in many of the policy statements of the CED. He does not hesitate to point out the failures as well as the successes of the CED and the differences of opinion within the organization itself, but, above all, he helps to explain the healthy educational influence that the Committee has exercised in general on economic policy and thinking.

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The Bumpy Road to Slumps

"Conservatives in Power: A Study in Frustration," by Edwin L. Dale, Jr. *(Doubleday. 214 pp. $3.95), questions why this nation has had continuing inflation under an Administration pledged to maintaining the value of the dollar. Leo Troy is assistant professor of economics in the Newark College of Arts and Sciences at Rutgers University. He is also on the staff of the National Bureau of Economic Research.*

By Leo Troy

AFTER twenty years of management by "liberal" Democrats, the Federal Government in 1953 passed into the hands of "conservative" Republicans. What the conservatives accomplished, or more accurately what they failed to accomplish in running the American version of the welfare state is the subject of "Conservatives in Power: A Study in Frustration," by Edwin L. Dale, Jr.

Mr. Dale, a specialist in reporting and analyzing economic trends, is a member of the Washington Bureau of *The New York Times*. From this vantage he examines how the Eisenhower Administration grappled with the many-sided problem of inflation and guides us through the intricacies of conflicting theories of inflation, budget-making, the indirection of monetary policy, management of the national debt, and farm surpluses. The clarity with which this slim volume treats these complexities recommends its perusal. If economics does not read like a detective story certainly the author has done much to render it less formidable.

Toting up the conservatives' score on inflation, Mr. Dale concludes that they generally failed to fulfill their high hopes. The conservative approach, it appears, ran smack into some unyielding economic facts of life.

What went wrong? Did the conservatives misdiagnose their problem and/or apply the wrong treatment? Why have we had such persistent increases in prices under an Administration dedicated to preserving the purchasing power of the dollar?

Some economists have accused the Eisenhower Administration of miscalculating the causes of inflation and, correlatively, of excessive concern with the stability of the dollar. On both counts the author sides with the conservatives. But this does not mean that conservatives oppose full employment; they redefine it to "sustainable" employment, that is, the maximum amount of employment consistent with stable prices.

The conservative analysis of the inflation, accepted by the author, as we have said, is the classic one: too many dollars chasing too few goods. However, both the conservatives and Mr. Dale acknowledge that administered prices, prices fixed independently of the market, may make inflation less susceptible to treatment by classic methods. Thus the fault, according to the author, lay not with misjudging the nature of the problem. Our attention is then focused on the conservatives' methods of dealing with the inflation.

Foremost among them are balancing the budget, a vigorous policy of monetary restraint, and "rolling-over" the national debt, that is, extending its average maturity. But in attempting to execute these policies, the conservatives found themselves repeatedly frustrated. The Federal budget is at a record "peace"-time high, the last deficit was the greatest in a non-war year, and the average maturity of the national debt is shorter than it was under the Truman Administration. Much to their astonishment, the conservatives outdid the New and Fair Dealers!

WAS there something wrong with the anti-inflationary tools? Or were the conservatives thwarted by radical "spendthrift" Democrats who controlled Congress during most of the Eisenhower Administration? To both questions the author replies, no. Instead, he attributes the conservatives' frustration to dilemmas inherent in a modern financial structure. In short, to the magnitude and ramifications of the inflationary problem itself.

Thus, "A bigger budget tends to make inflation worse and inflation makes a bigger budget." Or, "A bigger budget tends to thwart the effects of tight money, yet tight money [by raising the interest cost on the national debt] makes budgets bigger."

In addition to the forenamed, other factors compelled the would-be budget cutters to spend more. The rising cost of defense technology (although it is questionable if we spend enough here) and the farm "program," to mention two outstanding examples.

Frustrations also beset the exercise of monetary policy. Here the author agrees with those in and out of the Federal Reserve that they have not always used monetary restraint as swiftly and as vigorously as they might.

And so the gamut of frustration dogged the conservatives up to and including their greatest disappointment: their inability to solve the farm program.

Thus far we are in agreement with the author: the problem of inflation *is* important, the classical explanation of our inflation is probably right, and the tools used to deal with it were appropriate.

But when the author attributes the Administration's "highly successful performance" in handling "slumps" (Mr. Dale's term) more to luck than skill we differ with him. We would give the economy's managers a greater vote of confidence than Mr. Dale, at least in the 1953-54 "slump."

When Arthur F. Burns asserted that the Administration's determination to reduce taxes at the end of 1953 was part of their anti-recession policy, we see no reason to doubt his claim, as does the author. True, the reductions were scheduled before the onset of the recession; but, as Burns pointed out, the reductions went through even though the budget was in deficit, Secretary Humphrey's alleged different motives notwithstanding.

We would take exception, too, to the author's labeling the conservatives as Keynesians—albeit unwilling ones—simply because they had to administer statutory-directed spending, as, for example, unemployment compensation and farm price supports. It is doubtful whether this characterization would be welcome by the Keynesians not to mention the conservatives.

In the Keynesian world (a simplified one), fluctuations in the volume of business investment are the immediate prime cause of business cycles, and Keynes believed that investment spending could not safely be left to private discretion. Government investment was urged in order to take up the slack. The reliance is on *government* as opposed to business spending. Conservatives, on the other hand take a different view. When a conservative of Burns's stripe advocates cuts in personal and corporate income taxes (even with

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a consequent government deficit), isn't he emphasizing the importance of diverting more of the spending stream into private hands? While such a policy is consistent with an active part for government in combating recessions, it recognizes the multiplicity of forces that make up the aggregate economy. It places less emphasis on government spending as appears to be the Keynesian approach.

If Mr. Dale's lucidly written critique of conservatives in power only gave its readers a clearer insight into the scope of the economic problems with which this nation's leaders must deal, this would be sufficient to make his book a definite contribution to recent economic history. But it offers more. Mr. Dale peers ahead for us and, we think, comes up with a valuable conclusion for liberals as well as conservatives.

Despite the failure of the classical methods to halt the inflation dead in its tracks, they surely slowed it down. In short, these methods did not completely fail their test—at least yet. For this reason future economic practitioners who can escape the dogmatism of "liberalism" or "conservatism" will find valuable lessons to be gained from this study of conservatives' frustrations.

Enterprise Enters the Sixties

"The Communist Challenge to American Business," by Clarence B. Randall *(Atlantic-Little, Brown. 203 pp. $3.50), and* ***"New Forces in American Business," by Dexter M. Keezer and Associates*** *(McGraw-Hill. 278 pp. $4.75), offer some economic forecasts and ideas of interest to students of intellectual history and business opinion. Eugene R. Schlesinger teaches at the New York University Graduate School of Business Administration.*

By Eugene R. Schlesinger

TWO VOLUMES which deal respectively with the principal domestic and international challenges to American business might appear, at first glance, to be useful complements. However, because of a curious compartmentalization of thinking, both of the books under consideration manage to side-step the really central issue, namely, the exceedingly delicate series of interrelationships that exists between developments at home and abroad. Overspecialization is deplorable enough in academic work, where it can at least be somewhat plausibly defended on the basis of the need for achieving objective and value-free advances in knowledge. But with books that are directed at a wider audience and aim at influencing the general tenor of thinking, even this rationalization will not stand up.

Clarence B. Randall, the retired board chairman of the Inland Steel Company, and one of our most articulate and responsible business leaders, is currently serving as President Eisenhower's special assistant in the area of Foreign Economic Policy. His book is written primarily for his fellow businessmen and seeks to alert them to their self-interest in meeting the Communist challenge and to guide them through the pitfalls of stereotyped thinking on problems of world development and trade. If there were a possibility that the volume would influence business thinking on these questions, one could perhaps overlook the fact that the ideas are essentially a popular restatement of the Randall Commission's 1954 findings and have not been significantly modified in the light of major economic, political, and technological changes which have taken place since that time.

However, largely for reasons which the author himself gives in his illuminating chapter on "Business and Government," it seems unlikely that the book will be read by the audience to which it is addressed. Therefore, the real value of Mr. Randall's volume is an indirect one and stems from his decision to give the argument an autobiographical slant. The author's treatment of the evolution of his ideas on domestic and foreign economic questions contains much that should prove of interest to students of intellectual history and business opinion.

DEXTER KEEZER and his associates in the Economics Department of McGraw-Hill Co. have subtitled their work "An Analysis of the Economic Outlook of the '60's." More specifically, they have addressed themselves to the question of whether we can expect a continuation of the reasonable postwar degrees of growth and stability and reach an affirmative answer. Following the usual rules of the game for economic forecasting, the authors devote less than one-tenth of the book to their chapter on "U. S. Business and the World Overseas," and their section on defense expenditures is only a few pages. One could hardly guess from this allotment of space that the nature of the Communist challenge and of our response to it could very well be the major determinant of our economy's future stability and growth.

THE many sections of the book where the authors actually attack their problem are absorbing reading, for they do, indeed, enjoy a "point of vantage" for observing strategic new economic developments. The specialist will find it convenient to have much of the analysis of the data from the McGraw-Hill surveys on plant and equipment expenditures and expectations collected in one place. And, on a more general level, the book is quite effective in dispelling a number of popular and academic misconceptions about the working of the American economy.

But in spite of the general excellence of most of the individual chapters, this reader found the book as a whole strangely unsatisfying. This is largely a result of the authors' choice of an analytical frame of reference. As Mr. Keezer points out in his introductory philosophical note, he and his colleagues are writing as business economists, and this particular breed of animal differs from his academic counterpart in that he must come up with definite answers. The reviewer, as an academic economist, can understand the authors' admitted envy of his right to "teeter-totter," and, since he teaches in a business school, he can perhaps also appreciate their implied resentment at their apparent lack of status among the academic fraternity.

There is an unfortunate tendency on the part of academic economists to denigrate or ignore most of the work of the business economist. Many of the *ad hoc* analytical techniques which the latter has developed, although not 100 per cent consistent with theoretical purism, have added greatly to our knowledge of the functioning of the economy. However, this does not mean that the methods and approach of the business economist can be usefully applied to all kinds of questions, and in the case of the long-run development of the economy as a whole they must inevitably lead to virtually preordained results. As a consequence, it seems inconceivable that informed readers of this book will be unable to predict its conclusions once they discover just what problem is being investigated.

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WHO'S WHO AND WHAT'S WHAT: Burton Crane, financial editor of *The New York Times,* has put together a collection of economic essays which attempts to "make a direct coupling between the issues of the day and the principles of economics that bear upon them." His book, **"The Practical Economist"** (Simon & Schuster, $3.95), is also an eclectic work. But, let us hasten to say, this is not necessarily a defect. To the contrary. Mr. Crane has done his homework, including much hot labor with his slipstick, and consequently he has forged a solid volume.

Some of the leading issues the author explores are inflation, the debt (public and private), full employment, business concentration and antitrust policy, productivity and planning. There is also an excellent essay on the gold standard, not currently or likely to be the subject of a Great Debate, and the author shows why.

Mr. Crane brings together a considerable knowledge of ideas, men, and data in dealing with these problems. Indeed, the book is sort of a who's who and what's what in economics. Included are revered names such as Smith, Ricardo, and Marshall, along with such outstanding American economists as Mitchell, Burns, and Galbraith.

As he goes along, Mr. Crane provides clear explanations of economic concepts that often trouble the lay reader. Notable examples are his accounts of constant dollar values, the multiplier, and foreign exchange rates.

A forceful thinker, the author reaches some controversial conclusions. Among these are that a little inflation is beneficial, the recent and continuing loss of gold is not serious, and an economy can remain in equilibrium below full employment. There are also the usual difficulties any simplification of complex economic relations brings. Thus, Mr. Crane states:

> We should use taxes a little more frankly to control the economy. For example, the Humphrey Recession of 1953 and 1954 was planned in order to make the 1954 tax cuts possible. And maybe the efforts to check the boom that began in April 1955 were designed to give us enough of a dip by the spring of 1956 so that more tax cuts would be possible. This didn't work.

On the other hand, the same brand of thinking produces the interesting idea of the Danger Margin of Prosperity. According to Mr. Crane, we consume an increasing portion of nonessential goods which in adversity we can do without. As a result, it would take an extremely severe depresssion before the impact of *necessary* consumer spending would be felt.

Because of his vast and farflung knowledge (of Japan, Russia, and Wall Street, as well as of corporation executives, and academicians) Mr. Crane's book is more than a guide to the practical economist; it is a challenge to the thinking economist. —L. T.

FACTORY MANAGER, USSR: In an age of status-seekers and image-makers, it was only a matter of time before someone would write a book about Russia's organization man. It has now been done —and done very well. The author is David Granick, an eleven-year veteran of Soviet economicsdom, who, in the summer of 1958, toured the Soviet Union, where he visited numerous factories and chatted with their managers. **"The Red Executive: A Study of the Organization Man in Russian Industry"** (Doubleday, $4.50) is a brightly-written synthesis of personal observation and theoretical abstraction.

No flaming revolutionary with "nothing to lose but his chains," Russia's manager has grown with Soviet industry, and he shares fully in its glory and frustration. These days, as Moscow ticks off rapid rates of economic growth, the Red executive is usually a college-trained engineer "with a sound technical and administrative background." His qualifications are well rewarded; although he may not live as luxuriously as the American manager, he earns at least five times more than the average Soviet monthly wage of 800 rubles. He receives a pat-on-the-back from his omnipotent and omnipresent boss, the Communist Party, when he overfulfills quotas, but he has no job security—none at all—when his output falls short of Moscow's expectations. He has power, Granick says, within carefully defined limits, but he cannot make any independent decisions. In Soviet society the final decision-maker is Nikita Khrushchev.

Granick takes some well-reasoned potshots at a widely circulated theory in American *academia*—that the Red executive is somehow more cautious and sober than the Communist official. "There is no justification for picturing him as a man in conflict with the Communist Party official. Rather, the industrial manager and the Party secretary are old classmates, neighbors, and colleagues, seeing the world from the same perspective."

Repeatedly, Granick compares the Cominunist executive with his capitalist counterpart. Most of Moscow's managers have college degrees; only about 60 per cent of America's do. But the American executive can think uninhibitedly, whereas the Red executive is paid to produce, not think. In any case, each serves his society's needs.

In two concluding chapters, Granick jumps into a larger arena, where he considers the implications of economic competition and trade between Moscow and Washington. His conclusions: both systems are strong and vital; they can compete anywhere and trade anything with mutual gain. —MARVIN L. KALB.

For a Businessman's Bookshelf—see page 69

"One of the guards is getting married."

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FICTION

Many Views from the Veld

"Friday's Footprint," by Nadine Gordimer *(Viking. 244 pp. $3.95), consists of a dozen stories and a novella, all set in contemporary South Africa. Mary Doyle Curran, an American novelist, is the author of "The Parish and the Hill."*

By Mary Doyle Curran

NADINE GORDIMER's new collection of short stories (and a novella) is not the work of a novice. She has two other short story collections as well as two novels to her credit. Unfortunately, "Friday's Footprint," the latest addition to her South African saga, betrays the enervation of the contemporary short story. The major flaw can be summed up in a quotation from one of the stories, "The Last Kiss": "When people become characters, they cease to be regarded as human. . ." There is a lack of warmth and compassion here that is typical of the "objective" short story. Casting a cold eye is the dominant attitude of the book. And when another approach is taken, as in the novella, "An Image of Success," and in the story "The Last Kiss," it degenerates into the falsity of undeserved pathos.

Miss Gordimer is trapped by the contemporary fad for the unresolved ending, leaving it to the reader to trek back through the veld to resolve the meaning. But the trek does not result in resolution. Stories such as "Friday's Footprint," "A Thing of the Past," and "Our Bovary" do not have the linear complexity that in Joyce led so inevitably and justifiably to the final revelation. The stories play on gratuitous shock. They suggest a psychological complexity that is, in fact, simply not there.

But, to repeat, the faults that appear in "Friday's Footprint" are those of the present-day short story: the lack of passion, the facile stance of wry irony, the tedium of protracted scenes where the author mistakes monotony for realism, types for people, and quantity of exposition for quality. Surely something vital and intense is going on in South Africa; most of these stories might have emerged from Darien, Connecticut.

The writing is uneven, wavering between rather boring and clumsy author interpolations and brilliant metaphorical remarks like: "She has a way of making my father confused, so that he finds his anger like a broken stick in his hands."

Nadine Gordimer—the unresolved ending.

There is no question that Miss Gordimer has technical skill—as demonstrated by "The Bridegroom." But most of her stories echo with compromise and acceptance. The narrator of "An Image of Success" says, "I believe that early in one's life—often in childhood, long before the experience that might give the picture some accuracy—one forms images of various semi-abstract states, poverty, fame, wealth, and so on, past which one never really sees." It is past these images, these fantasies, that the good writer leaps. In this book Miss Gordimer fails to take that leap.

The great test, finally, of fiction, is how interesting it is, how long it stays in the memory, how often it recurs to the reader. Few of Miss Gordimer's stories will haunt one. "The Path of the Moon's Dark Fortnight," "Little Willie," "The Bridegroom" are the only selections in "Friday's Footprint" that speak with a memorable voice of their own.

Crime at Carnival Time

"Strike for a Kingdom," by Menna Gallie *(Harper. 185 pp. $3.50), reveals the private lives of those involved in the mysterious slaying of a Welsh mine manager. Elizabeth Bayard frequently comments on modern fiction for SR.*

By Elizabeth Bayard

MENNA GALLIE'S first novel "Strike for a Kingdom," is set in a Welsh mining town out on strike. The year is 1926. Despite the strike, the annual costume carnival takes place and against this background of funny costumes and somewhat frantic fun Mr. Nixon, the hated mine manager, is murdered. Nobody knows who did it and the plot proceeds as a murder mystery, which in its unraveling passes through the homes and lives of many of the inhabitants of Cilhendre.

There is Jess Jeffries with her good husband and three much snubbed, much loved little girls in itchy flannel petticoats. To earn a few comforts for her family in the hard strike times she has become the manager's mistress, a part of her life that she has considered too inconsequential even to feel guilty about until the manager is found dead. Gerwin Evans, an overworked, serious collier of forty-five, fanatically devoted to his mother and dying sister, stands like a confused giant in the midst of the mystery. There is Lyshon, the village crier, an incredibly odoriferous old man who devotes himself to his pigs except in times of crisis. And Williams the Road, "very great in the chapel," who has nine children: Ebenezer, Zorobabel, Jonah, Abel, Rachel, Eliazer, Samuel, Malachi, and Shadrach.

Thus, in pursuit of the murderer, the author approaches the horrendous social themes crabwise and, taking them by surprise, avoids the clichés that cling to social injustice. She states the situation in a disarmingly simple way while underneath the local color, the humor, and the mystery runs an impassioned, unequivocal defense of the misjudged, mistreated Welsh coal miner.

The two major protagonists are D. J. Williams—a miner, a poet, and the local justice of the peace—and the inspector, a friend to the murdered man. Williams, the spokesman for the miners' dilemma, is the man whom the reader believes in. The inspector, on the other hand, is stupid, fearful, pompous, and despised by Williams. The struggle that arises, however, is not so much between the two men as within Williams himself,

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who is in a position to solve the murder and must choose between his sympathies as a miner and his responsibility as a justice of the peace.

Menna Gallie is a lovely writer and she lards her lean story with bright sharp descriptions and rich humor. The following reference to the manager's wife is typical of the humorous touches throughout: "Repressed by good manners, she was like a grate decorated with a paper fan, never meant for a fire. It would be impossible to imagine her in bed."

Mrs. Gallie has a taste for poetic imagery, a gift for description, and a Message as well – a most dangerous combination–yet the book never strays from its course as a novel but is beautifully balanced, open, and quick. The only false note is struck in the last paragraph due to the author's determination to make D. J. Williams a practising poet quite, it would seem, against his inclination.

SHIPBOARD LIFE: Frederick Morton's fourth novel, **"The Witching Ship"** (Random House, $3.95), is sunk by its prose. Sample: "Before the night was done Frau Schwabauch had loomed a creature elemental in the bar's gloaming. A phenomenon like the storm, she had been inexorable in her roseate powerful shiftings, innocent yet innocence-corrupting, impermissible yet undeniable." The entire book is written in this garbled, opaque language.

The story tells about an eight-day ocean voyage aboard a Dutch ship carrying European refugees and some Americans from England to New York during May, 1940. By voyage's end, a clergyman goes beserk, a former Viennese actress tries her hand at desegregation by romantically hounding a tortured Negro with a black mahogany pegleg, three U. of Michigan grads plot the weirdest sexual conspiracies, a touching romance between two middle-aged Germans blossoms, a balmy film maker holds the "world" premiere of his new movie aboard ship, a brief encounter with a German sub takes place during the costume ball, the captain's telescope is stolen, and the hero of the book, a nineteen-year-old Viennese lad, Learns About Life in his affair with a Nebraskan lady professor of contemporary history. The ship, which serves as the symbolic Earth-hero, has done its duty in transplanting this caravan of cosmopolitan gypsies.

The author's intention is honorable and even poetic: to describe the qualities of transience, anticipation, terror, and courage which a handful of Hitler's *déracinées* undergo. Mr. Morton shows a nice sense of warm, human commingling and occasional comic gifts, but the unpleasant fact is that his prose is about totally unreadable. Evidence of this was apparent in an early novel of his, "Asphalt and Desire." Eight years later, we are still in verbal quicksand.

—Daniel Talbot.

CHILD'S-EYE VIEW: Though he has written eighteen novels, including "Fair Stood the Wind for France," an absorbing tale of downed English flyers in enemy-occupied country, H. E. Bates is probably best known for his short stories. The title of an earlier volume of these, "The Nature of Love," might serve equally well for this latest delightful collection, **"The Watercress Girl"** (Little, Brown, $3.75). The heroes of these thirteen stories are small boys, genuinely young, equipped with few facts and much misinformation; but most of them are confronted here with the sort of choices which adults must make between intense and conflicting emotional demands.

Except for one sixty-six-page adventure in which three children take decisive action in an imminent tragedy involving three strangers, the stories are brief and lyrical. All are charged with the contradictions inherent in the child's vision, which has a way of magnifying immediate details while viewing larger issues through a mist of myopia. "The larches had little scarlet eyelashes springing from their branches," one child observes. No mole or moustache on an adult face escapes his minute inspection; no nuance of lower-class speech is missed; no look or taste or smell is lacking. But at the same time we share the child's dark wonder, his sense of mystified loss and foreboding, as the fixed patterns of adult relationships shift and break around him, threatening his world.

In one of his literary studies, "The Modern Short Story," Bates says that this art form "can be anything the author decides it shall." Among a great many varieties he presents for a writer to choose from, he suggests "the piece which catches like a cobweb the light subtle iridescence of emotions that can never be really captured or measured." For a happily large proportion of his own stories, this is a perfect description.

—Hope Hale.

Your Literary I. Q.

Conducted by John T. Winterich

PRESIDENTIAL BACHELORS

The only bachelor President (a bachelor on leaving, as well as on entering, office) was James Buchanan. But he was a bachelor of arts as well. He and other Presidential bachelors by degree are listed in Column Two below. Julie McVay of Raleigh, North Carolina, lists in Column One the names of the educational institutions which the Presidents named attended, and she asks you to assign the right colleges to the right alumni. Answers on page 69.

1. Amherst College	( ) John Adams
2. Bowdoin College	( ) Thomas Jefferson
3. Dickinson College	( ) James Madison
4. Harvard College	( ) John Quincy Adams
5. Kenyon College	( ) John Tyler
6. Miami University	( ) James K. Polk
7. University of North Carolina	( ) Franklin Pierce
8. Princeton University (formerly College of New Jersey)	( ) James Buchanan
9. Stanford University	( ) U.S. Grant
10. Union College (Schenectady, New York)	( ) Rutherford B. Hayes
11. Williams College	( ) James A. Garfield
12. College of William and Mary	( ) Chester A. Arthur
13. West Point (United States Military Academy)	( ) Benjamin Harrison
14. Yale University	( ) Theodore Roosevelt
	( ) William Howard Taft
	( ) Woodrow Wilson
	( ) Calvin Coolidge
	( ) Herbert Hoover
	( ) Franklin D. Roosevelt
	( ) Dwight D. Eisenhower

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CELEBRATED MEN

Of Ticker Tape and Time

"The Hero: Charles A. Lindbergh and the American Dream," by Kenneth S. Davis *(Doubleday. 527 pp. $4.95), examines the facets that make up the puzzling personality of the "Lone Eagle." Roger Butterfield is an American historian who has written about many prominent contemporaries, including Lindbergh, for national magazines.*

By Roger Butterfield

BOTH the title and subtitle of this book have overtones of irony. The author carefully documents, in his later chapters, the public actions and speeches by which Lindbergh himself destroyed his own hero-image. Throughout the book he makes it clear that Lindbergh, in his personal thinking, had little interest in or kinship with the usual definitions of "the American dream." His story ends with a description of a 1957 cartoon in *The New Yorker* showing a father and his young son leaving a movie theatre where Lindbergh's personal story, "The Spirit of St. Louis," is playing. "If everyone thought what he did was so marvelous," asks the boy, "how come he never got famous?"

Yet, taken as a whole, this is a deeply sympathetic and well-rounded biography. Mr. Davis admires the high courage, the jaunty but cool self-confidence, the magical mastery of mechanics that made Lindbergh the foremost individual flier of his time. (And, perhaps, of all time—for surely no "Lone Eagle" will ever wing through outer space entirely under his own control.) The author sympathizes with his hero's ordeal under the glare of national worship, whipped to a morbid pitch by a sensation-selling press; and he exposes in all its ugliness the injury that was done the Lindberghs in the kidnap-murder of their first-born son.

Mr. Davis obviously disapproves of the "master race" thinking that made such a strong appeal to Lindbergh before and after World War II. But he insists that even as a philosopher Lindbergh is worth listening to, for "here, we feel, is a serious man. He remains

—Wide World.

Charles A. Lindbergh—"A serious man."

unsatisfied by creature comforts and sensual pleasures. . . He demands to know *why*; he concerns himself with essential questions."

Mr. Davis has dug into Lindbergh's family background and childhood more thoroughly than any previous writer. He throws new light on several traits of the youthful Lindbergh that governed his later career: his loneliness and desire for privacy (partly caused by the early separation of his parents); his preference for machines to people (because he could understand what made them tick); his compulsion to court really serious danger, which led him to do many crazy stunts with motorcycles, planes, and parachutes. One of his first nicknames to get into print was "Beans Lindbergh, the Flying Fool," during his barnstorming days at county fairs and circuses.

Others have pointed out the remarkable similarity between Lindbergh's pre-Pearl Harbor course and the career of his father, a Minnesota Congressman. The senior Lindbergh was shot at, driven from platforms, and doomed to political oblivion because of his isolationism during World War I, which he coupled with attacks on Wall Street bankers and Roman Catholic influences in politics, just as his son later became entangled in speeches about "Jewish groups in this country" who were "agitating for war." Mr. Davis points out that the parallel goes back even further: Lindbergh's paternal grandfather was a frustrated member of the Swedish Parliament who left his country in rage and disgust to become a pioneer in Minnesota when he was more than fifty years old. He built a log cabin and sawmill, where one day he fell against the saw and lost his left arm, but eventually learned to chop fence rails with a specially designed ax and his right arm alone. His stubbornness and courage made a family legend which greatly appealed to his grandson.

This is a fair-minded and even-tempered book, which displays painstaking research; in several places it corrects the recollections of Lindbergh himself in his autobiographical writings. Mr. Davis's intention is not to debunk, but to let the facts tell their own story. He takes his theme from a quotation: "The hero ventures forth from the world of common day into a region of supernatural wonder; fabulous forces are there encountered and a decisive victory is won; the hero comes back from this mysterious venture with the power to bestow boons on his fellow men." Lindbergh, the author suggests, was enough of a mystic to believe this of himself. But the boons he sought to confer (*i.e.*, peace and co-existence with Fascism and Hitler) were not acceptable to most of his fellow Americans.

FRASER YOUNG'S LITERARY CRYPT NO. 865

A cryptogram is writing in cipher. Every letter is part of a code that remains constant throughout the puzzle. Answer No. 865 will be found in the next issue.

STWCAFHFN DHBE W

LEHPM HC RHFT,

HR GAO LWF STWLE

BET LEHPM'C STWCAF

DHBEAOB MTCBSAGHFN

GAOS ADF.

—QAEF XWCAF KSADF.

Answer to Literary Crypt No. 864

Every man is an omnibus in which his ancestors ride.

—Oliver W. Holmes.

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Gifts and Gunpowder

"Nobel: A Biography," by Nicholas Halasz *(Orion. 281 pp. $4.50), portrays the inventor who established five famous prizes. Scientist and science historian, Thomas S. Hall is dean of the College at Washington University in St. Louis.*

By Thomas S. Hall

ONE DAY the young Alfred Nobel, while traveling in the interior of Russia, happened to miss a ferry connection. In an outburst of anger, he plunged into the river and swam fully clothed to the opposite shore. This was the same Alfred Nobel who would later establish the famous peace prize —not, however, without first having jolted the world through his invention of dynamite.

Nobel was a mixture of personalities: idealist, introvert, inventor, industrial impresario. The Alfred who made ingenious inventions was the same Alfred who kept a diary in outlandishly bad English verse. The Alfred who had as confidante one of the most serene and magnificent women of Europe had as mistress a woman of no pretensions other than physical ones. The Alfred who gave financial support to the pacifist movement did so in the very same year in which he announced his invention of smokeless gunpowder.

The challenge of Nobel's biographer was to make harmony out of outrageous incongruity—to piece together the fragments of a disjointed and unhappy life into some sort of meaningful whole. Hungarian-born Nicholas Halasz has done this with scintillating success.

Some readers, to be sure, may not be attracted by Halasz's use of English, which gives the impression of having been arrived at by translation from some other tongue. But there are compensations. Structurally, the book has that deceptively casual quality of certain impressionistic paintings which seem to have been executed in haste and with little respect for detail but whose informality is really a carefully calculated illusion.

The result is a sequence of vivid impressions: the sickly child with an Oedipus complex that would later express itself in scientific rivalry with a highly competitive father; the restless young man moving from first, tentative experiments to brilliant innovations in the chemistry of explosives; and, finally, the mature entrepreneur—conscientious, impeccable, saturnine, and aloof.

Especially adept is Halasz's technique of contrasting the character of Nobel with those of the women in his life: his mother at first, and later the only two others he ever knew well. There was pretty Sophie Hess with a mentality which was, in sharp contrast with Nobel's, a total intellectual vacuum. It was this Sophie who was for a brief moment Nobel's mistress and ever after a drain on his conscience and purse. And then there was the great pioneering pacifist, Bertha von Suttner, whose lofty simplicity and indomitable extroversion are used by Halasz to throw Alfred's pessimism into vivid relief.

—From the book.

Alfred Nobel—dualistic immortality.

Elsewhere [*SR*, Jan. 2] this reviewer has posited, as a canon of literary portraiture, that biography should succeed in three complementary ways—as fact, as psychological interpretation, and as art. If Halasz's portrait of Nobel has a weakness it is with respect to the first of these three elements. The documentation of the work may be impeccable but, since its sources are barely indicated, one is left with a perhaps unjustified uneasiness about certain details. As psychological interpretation and as art the representation is excellent and exciting.

The contradictions of Alfred Nobel's career survive him in a kind of dualistic immortality. In his will—the culmination of a life of confused moral worry and quest—he established his five famous prizes. But if Halasz's readers acquire a sense of imminent dissolution in a third global war, they may ascribe this in part to Nobel's crucial role in founding the modern science of explosives—a field to which he made the first significant contribution since the discovery of gunpowder.

Eloquent Enterpriser

"The Papers of Henry Clay," edited by James F. Hopkins with Mary W. M. Hargreaves *(University of Kentucky Press. 1,037 pp. $15), reveals the activities, if not the actual pith of the statesman in the years before he became "the Great Compromiser." Clement Eaton is vice president of the Southern Historical Association and author of "Henry Clay and the Art of American Politics," "A History of the Old South," and other books.*

By Clement Eaton

HENRY CLAY, after the death of Hamilton in 1804, became the most powerful voice in American politics speaking for business enterprise. His advocacy of government aid to business, extending over a period of fifty years, ranks equally, if not above, his contribution to the art of compromise. This first volume of the Clay papers shows him before he became a compromiser (although at Ghent he played a poker game of bluff and revealed a willingness to compromise); in these early years from 1797 to 1814 he was intent on making money and advancing his political career.

The foundations of his economic nationalism were the growing interest of the West in manufactures and transportation and the need of the hemp industry for tariff protection against Russian and Scottish hemp. Clay was closely associated with the business interests of his community; he himself was a partner in a hemp factory; he was a defender of a monopoly, the Kentucky Insurance Company, and he was an avid land speculator. Nevertheless, he had greater sympathy than did Hamilton for the farming class, since he himself was stock-raiser and planter, and, though he supported in politics the interests of the business class, he continued to think of himself as a Jeffersonian Republican. In Congress he spoke enthusiastically for a progressive policy of national development, for the encouragement of internal improvements with Federal aid, and for the enactment of a protective tariff.

All of his zealous promotion of business enterprise was carried on in the context of patriotism—and sincerely. The first occasion on which his patriotism was challenged was the Burr conspiracy; here the Clay papers present fresh evidence that, though he was de-

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luded by the wily Burr, he was not implicated in the plot. This volume will also enable the historians to evaluate the War Hawks more accurately. As speaker of the House, Clay was the leader of this group of young advocates for a declaration of war against Great Britain. Anglophobia was a strong motive in his mind; he appealed also in his speeches to economic interest, pointing out that agricultural prices had been seriously affected by Great Britain's interference with our export trade. Expansion into Canada and Florida seems to have been a minor consideration with him; much more compelling was his desire to stop the impressment of American sailors and to prevent British instigation of the Indians on our northern border; and a paramount consideration was to maintain American honor and self-respect.

The collected papers of an historic personality can never tell the whole story of his life. Clay, for example, was a colorful personality, but only occasionally does this collection of his papers disclose the informal side of his life. There were no scandals and no amatory adventures. The only letter in the collection from his wife shows her practical nature, her affection for him, and her distaste for Washington social life.

His accounts, however, give some inkling of a gay, hedonistic nature, for there were many charges in his hotel bills for wine, billiards, "segars," card parties, sangaree, and porter, but surprisingly few bills for whiskey. There are items showing his strong interest in racing, such as the purchase of a jockey suit and the importation in partnership with others of the famous English sire, "Buzzard," and letters concerning his dueling activities. But his accounts contain no reference to buying books for his private library; indeed he was too busy and too much of an extrovert to bother about books.

Clay's speeches are vigorous and bold, like the man himself, and occasionally they are enlivened by a delightful irony. In these early years of his career he was full of optimism and exuberance, proud of Kentucky and the promise of the West, yet broadly nationalistic in sentiment; fortunately, he could not read the future with all of its frustrations and sadness.

The editing of the papers is superb; the notes are accurate, informative, and critical. The only reservation in the mind of the reviewer is whether it would not have been wiser to have reduced the bulkiness of the volume by including only significant items and representative samplings of many categories, such as powers of attorney, receipts, bonds, and land contracts.

SHARPS AND FLATS

The World and Music as One

"The Joy of Music," by Leonard Bernstein *(Simon & Schuster. 303 pp. $5.95), permits one to re-enjoy the author's "Omnibus" telecasts, of which seven scripts are here reprinted. Abram Chasins, composer-pianist, author, and music director of the New York Times's radio network, WQXR, initiated the first "Master Classes of the Air" in 1932 over CBS, illustrating the piano literature.*

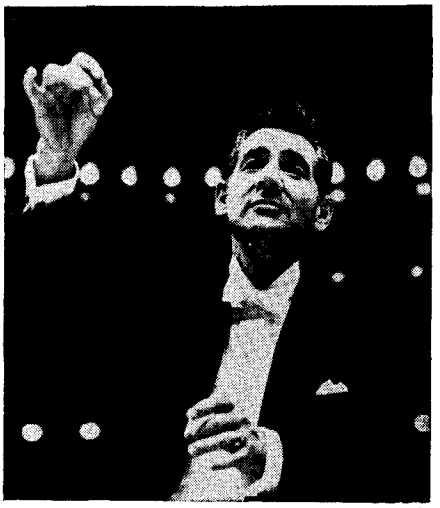
By Abram Chasins

THE PHENOMENAL career of Leonard Bernstein has extended far beyond his personal triumphs as composer, conductor, pianist, and tonal tutor of television. This versatile American musician has used and fused his numerous gifts to further the dawning understanding of music and to underline its value in the mainstream of our lives. He has worked with singular ardor and success to define for himself and clarify for millions the inspirational force of great music.

By this circumstance rather than by intent, Bernstein now emerges as the author of "The Joy of Music," perfectly named because joy in spreading the musical gospel, joy in the coherence and beauty of masterpieces is apparent in every line of this spirited and superbly printed book.

What makes musical analysis for the layman so difficult is immediately articulated in Bernstein's introduction: "We don't ever want to talk down; but how *up* can we talk without losing contact? There is a happy medium somewhere between the music-appreciation racket and purely technical discussion; it is hard to find but it can be found."

Bernstein has found it, as have others before him, but by reason of his delightful individuality everything he touches comes out with startling freshness and excitement. He may have occasional lapses of scholarship, but he is never tedious. And with the advent of television, the man met the moment with his winning and photogenic personality, with his remarkable capacity to discuss all aspects of the aural experience, to elucidate them in terms of both musicological and human experience, and to illuminate them in



—From the book.

Leonard Bernstein — joy in spreading the musical gospel.

dramatic interpretations. All have been amply demonstrated on the platform, on records, and most notably on his memorable "Omnibus" telecasts.

We can therefore understand why seven of those solidly constructed scripts comprise the bulk of Bernstein's first book, copiously illustrated by musical examples, photos, and diagrams, skilfully edited to retain much of their original vigor and charm. The book corroborates my remembrance of the telecasts on "The Art of Conducting," "Jazz," "What Makes Opera Grand?," and "Modern Music" as models of procedure. Those on Bach, Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, and American musical comedy are less exact, but still finely calculated to stimulate the imagination and to open the ear so that it may savor more of the music it is about to hear.

My appreciation for what Bernstein is accomplishing in a fine common cause leads me to hope that I am wrong in my apprehension that his material in book form faces an obstacle to its full effectiveness. Precisely because Bernstein's commentaries were so commendably addressed to the ear, I fear that in print they may be inadequately meaningful, except to musically adept readers to whom musical notation is a directly audible fact. The words, no matter how brilliant, are primarily introductory. Their object is to alert the listener, to enable him to anticipate and relish many thrilling things he would previously have insisted to be "tech-

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nical." For the layman, no piano-poking, not even the lists of recommended recordings can replace Bernstein's demonstrations, his provocative expositions in the magic of his music.

The first section of the book is instantly accessible to all. Nowhere will you find more amusing and wily documentation on the intrenched speciousness of Broadway and Hollywood than in Bernstein's personal reminiscences titled "Whatever Happened to That Great American Symphony?," "Why Don't You Run Upstairs and Write a Nice Gershwin Tune?," and "Upper Dubbing, Calif."

Fancy free is the mood of the opening chapters, "Imaginary Conversations," which Bernstein began to formulate some fifteen years ago when Simon & Schuster signed him in anticipation of a book. Here we meet a youthful and precocious Bernstein deep in the swirling waters of esthetic discourse, diving into waves of fairly high-falutin talk, rising occasionally to the sunlit surface of humor and perception. In one of these lucent moments, the author himself reviews these pages when he has "L.B." saying, "I'm not much on dialectics, but strong feelings have a way of forcing the mind into curious channels."

Strong feelings stamp every phase of Bernstein's life and work. Even his publication, which is essentially Bernsteiniana between hard covers rather than a book, abounds in passion and conviction. From one who radiates in many directions, it is not fair to expect every ray to penetrate with equal effect. But always Bernstein is one who sees the world and music whole, who has the will and the power to transmit his vision eloquently as spokesman and artist.

JAZZ DAYS: Whitney Balliett, who wears four hats—he is, according to the jacket of **"The Sound of Surprise"** (Dutton, $3.75), "staff reporter, jazz columnist, and book reviewer" for *The New Yorker,* and poet as well—quite obviously prefers the one he put on while producing this book. It is a collection of forty-six pieces on jazz, all but three of which appeared in that magazine, and all of which add up to some of the most perceptive, carefully considered, and neatly executed writing ever published in this particular field.

Right here is no place to do a dissertation on the state of writing about jazz in general, but if I were to do one I would try to define its range, which begins with the warm and enthusiastic prose of George Frazier, one of the first of the critics, and goes upwards, or downward, depending upon your point of view, to the quaint and straitlaced views of Andre Hodeir, who appears to believe that enjoyment of the music is some sort of sin unless practised by a musicologist or, preferably, Hodeir himself.

Balliett's work falls somewhere between the two extremes, possibly at dead center. It is as orderly and well planned as a Vic Dickenson solo (he admires Dickenson), and—also like Dickenson—it begins logically and then suddenly takes off into unexpected areas. It is done with economy, and therefore demands close reading. It is full of images for musical sounds, which sometimes do not quite work but more often do—as, when writing about the trumpet of Roy Eldridge, Balliett says:

> His style is wild and dancing and nervous, he seems to bite at, instead of merely blow, his notes, which rise in sudden, breathtaking swoops to the upper registers of his instrument of plummet to the low registers, where he often achieves a bleary, guttural sound.

The above example was chosen by poking a finger into the book at random. It is not the best passage, but it is representative. Only occasionally does Balliett's desire to reproduce in words what he hears in jazz lead him astray. Of a composition by one musician, he says, "It was centered on a short blues-spiritual theme that was bandied about in brief solos and ensemble passages full of counterpoint, echoing fugal bits, and nicely jarring timbres." He is overly fond of the words "lumpy," "lumpish," "vinegary," and, most of all, "granitic." But this is quibbling.

As nearly as I can determine, the forty-three pieces from *The New Yorker* have been reprinted as they appeared. That they hold up well—and they do—is remarkable testimony to the excellence of Balliett's work, for in their way they constitute an informal history not only of jazz since 1954 but since as far back as the days of Jelly Roll Morton, before there were recordings.

My only possible objections to this book are its lack of strong commitment and the fact that the reader gets very little sense of the human being behind it. —Richard Gehman.

LITERARY I.Q. ANSWERS

Column Two should read: 4, 12, 8, 4, 12, 7, 2, 3, 13, 5, 11, 10, 6, 4, 14, 8, 1, 9, 4, 13.

Businessman's Bookshelf

By Edward C. Bursk, *Editor, Harvard Business Review.*

POWER WITHOUT PROPERTY. *By Adolf A. Berle, Jr. Harcourt, Brace.* 184 *pp.* $3.75. Basic changes are occurring in the American economic system, with important shifts in power relations and in the control of property. Mr. Berle examines the requirements of achieving progress without upheaval.

BUSINESS ENTERPRISE IN ITS SOCIAL SETTING. *By Arthur H. Cole. Harvard University Press.* 286 *pp.* $5.50. A successful and long-needed attempt to put human beings—and especially the entrepreneur—back into economic theory. Dr. Cole's research evidence ranges from early American fur traders to the modern corporation president.

PLANNING FOR FREEDOM. *By Eugene V. Rostow. Yale University Press.* 437 *pp.* $6. In highly original, provocative, and readable style, the dean of the Yale Law School looks at the workability and creativeness of the American economy as a means of advancing freedom and responsibility.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS SYSTEMS. *By John T. Dunlop. Holt.* 389 *pp.* $5.75. A noted scholar analyzes the "web of rules" of a country's industrial relations system and shows how it is related to such factors as the work environment, market characteristics, and the distribution of power.

THE IMAGE OF AMERICA. *By R. L. Bruckberger. Viking.* 277 *pp.* $4.50. "The great revolution of modern times, the only one that has essentially changed the forms of society, was carried out, not by Russia, but by America," writes a brilliant European intellectual. But Americans haven't yet put across to the world the real meaning of their revolution.

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PROBABILITY AND STATISTICS FOR BUSINESS DECISIONS. *By Robert Schlaifer. McGraw-Hill.* 732 *pp.* $11.50. This is a valuable addition to the small but

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influential literature on the use of statistical concepts in management. The focus is on the problems of decision-making under uncertainty, using probability and utility theory.

THE EDUCATION OF AMERICAN BUSINESSMEN. *By Frank C. Pierson and others. McGraw-Hill.* 740 *pp.* $7.50. **HIGHER EDUCATION FOR BUSINESS.** *By Robert Aaron Gordon and James Edwin Howell. Columbia University Press.* 491 *pp.* $3.50. These two careful studies reveal many disheartening aspects of business education in this country, but contain a series of valuable suggestions for improving training.

THE LANGUAGE OF DISSENT. *By Lowell Mason. World.* 314 *pp.* $5. The Federal Trade Commission's "great dissenter" looks back at his opinions and pleasures in attacking the arrogance of privilege in government.

ADMINISTRATION: Its Purpose and Performance. *By Ordway Tead. Harper.* 79 *pp.* $2.50. Discerning goals, questions, and assumptions for the manager, with particular emphasis on the relation of psychological theory to the practice of administration.

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THE ECONOMICS OF FREEDOM. *By Massimo Salvadori. Doubleday.* 242 *pp.* $4.50. An interesting appraisal of the debits and credits of American capitalist society—its greatness and wretchedness, generosity and meanness, capacity for great progress and dangerous instability.

A MORAL PHILOSOPHY FOR MANAGEMENT. *By Benjamin M. Selekman. McGraw-Hill.* 219 *pp.* $6. A strong argument for the viewpoint that modern industry is a combined operation for management and labor, with neither possesing a key to superior wisdom or morality, and both gaining when conflicts are negotiated in terms of efficiency as well as social justice.

INDUSTRIAL MAN. *By W. Lloyd Warner* and *Norman H. Martin. Harper.* 580 *pp.* $6.50. Those who open this anthology have a varied and generally rewarding bill of fare to choose from—more than forty articles, essays, and excerpts on executive personality, social issues in management, and related problems.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. Bursk himself edited a book that deserves mention in any list of the year's harvest for 1959. It is a collection of twelve probing *Harvard Business Review* articles on ethical, moral, and religious values in management thinking. **BUSINESS AND RELIGION.** Harper. 212 *pp.* $4.

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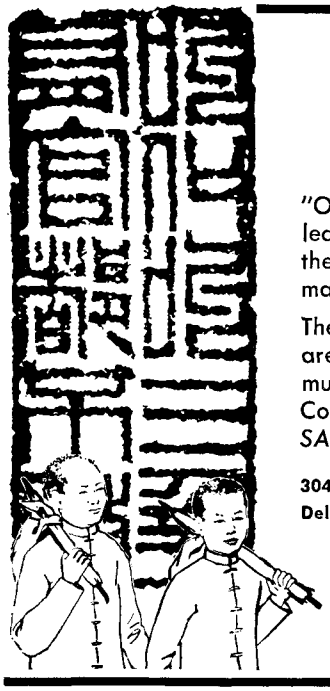
—SERGEANT CUFF.



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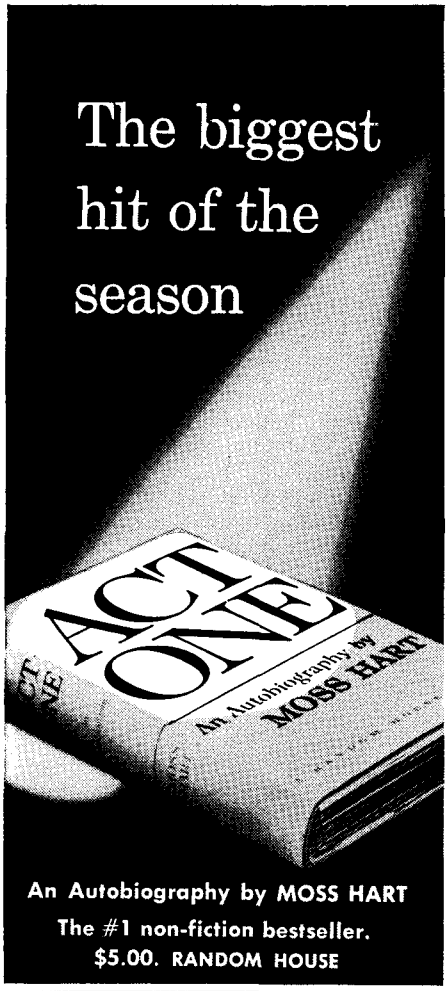
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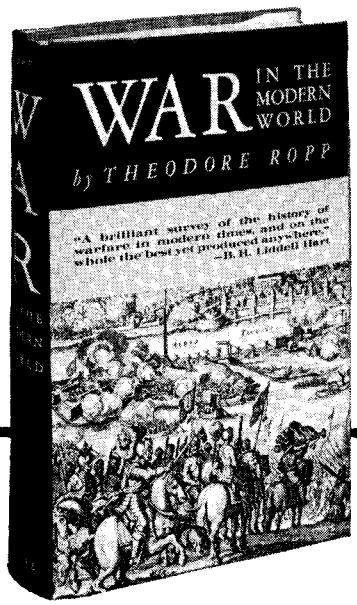

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Economic Hope

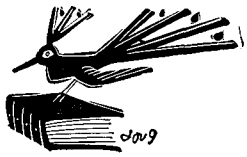
Continued from page 50

must recognize that undue restrictions will inevitably choke off that contribution.

Apart from the problem of barriers imposed abroad, our own domestic capital markets can play an important role in increasing the world-wide flow of private U.S. capital. By investing in securities of foreign companies listed on the New York and other stock exchanges, American investors can participate in the benefits of foreign economic growth without subjecting themselves to many of its concomitant risks. It is an impressive fact that over 300 foreign governments and corporations utilize the resources of the New York Stock Exchange as a means of attracting American investors and their capital. What's more, trading in foreign shares has jumped 247 per cent in the last six years and accounts for 4 per cent of the Exchange's total volume.

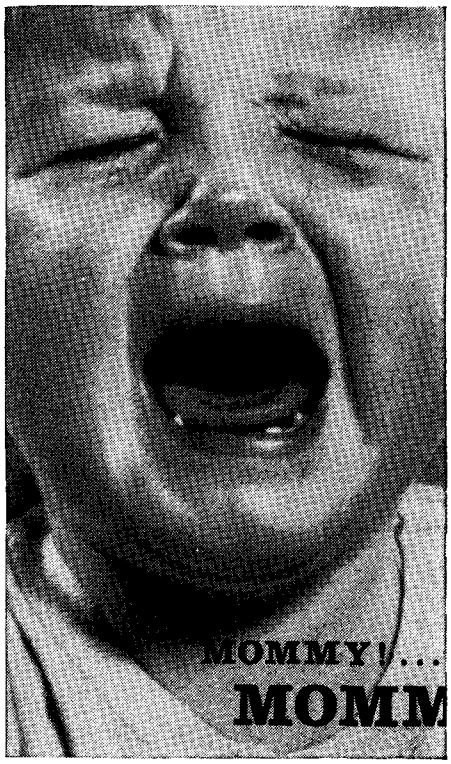
BUT it is not simply "economic barriers" to private capital which must be overcome. There is also a political barrier—the fear of many underdeveloped nations that foreign capital may come to play too important a role in their countries' economic lives, and that American capital will go abroad with the aim of "imposing" the economic system of the United States on its host nation.

Surely we should be able to face and dispel this problem clearly. For years to come we will probably continue to see a wide assortment of economic systems within the free world. Under



the circumstances, private enterprise obviously cannot be expected to play the same role in all of these nations. But then, why should it? America, for one, does not wish to see the world made over in its own economic image, any more than it expects to superimpose its social or cultural way of life on other lands. Our interest lies *primarily* in the healthy development of the free world—in closing the gap between aspirations and actualities as rapidly as possible.

In that great effort of this Century of Economic Hope private capital can play a decisive role. It is this larger purpose which, above all, makes the thoughtful and creative flow of capital across international boundaries so very vital. —C. KEITH FUNSTON.



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MID-MONTH RECORDINGS

The Stereo Approach to Opera

By JOHN CULSHAW

Coordinator of the musical-technical team which recorded London's "Das Rheingold," "Fanciulla del West," "Peter Grimes," "Aida," etc., in stereo.

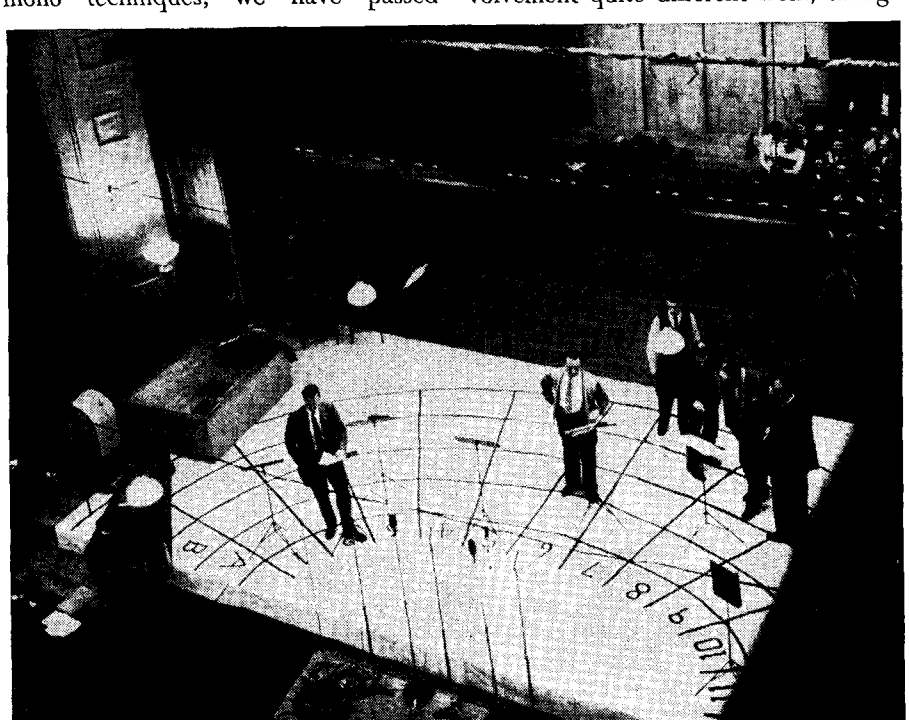
NOT everyone is aware of it, not even all the critics, but something has happened to recorded opera since the advent of stereo, and it is something beyond the evident benefits of stereo as a system. What I mean is that apart from any technical or artistic considerations, a different *approach* to recorded opera has come into being; and I am writing about it here because, as an idea, it has gone virtually unchallenged except for Robert Lawrence's review (*SR* Recordings, Oct. 31) of London's "Mefistofele" production.

I say "production" deliberately and without hesitation, because that is what it was. Over the past few years, in the various locations used by London Records in Europe, there has been a slow but steady process of learning how to use the new stereo medium for opera. From the earliest gropings, the simple modifications of ordinary mono techniques, we have passed through the period where "separation" seemed all and into the application of movement and stage action. At the earlier stage the ideal appeared to be the closest possible approximation of a theatre performance; but the theatre imposes some limitations which stereo can afford to ignore, and so in the end one is led by logic, drama, and music to the conclusion that the ideal stereo version of any opera must be a production in its own right *within its own medium*. It is not meant to put the listener in his favorite seat at the opera house: it should not even try. Within its own terms, it can do much better.

Before I am deluged with angry letters proclaiming the immense superiority of the live above the recorded, let me say that this is not the point of discussion. My whole argument is that the two are completely, absolutely, different. Each has its limitations, each its advantages. London's "Rheingold" cannot show you the magnificent stage picture which is a thrill in itself at the end of any good theatre production; it cannot give you that sense of communal enthusiasm which you share with a lot of strangers when a performance in the theatre has gone well. But it can give you a sense of personal involvement quite different from, though just as valid as, any experience in the theatre, while no theatre on earth, not even the Vienna State Opera, can let you hear the orchestra as it sounds during those final pages on the stereo discs. Just as opera in the cinema or on television requires sensitive production within the new medium (and has so far almost invariably failed not because opera cannot by nature be accommodated, but simply because it has been left to the mercies of people who don't understand it), so it demands a new approach for stereo recording. If you can imagine a sort of ideal score-reader, able to pick up the full score of an opera and "hear" exactly what is there, all the notes and all the words, all the movements arising from dramatic action, all the perspectives instantaneously and exactly worked out: if you can imagine this man and what he "hears" as he reads the score, then you will understand the ideal towards which we are working.

Like all ideals, it is by nature impossible. Records and performances embody the efforts of individuals from artists to technicians, and these are sometimes less than ideal. But take away this idealized score-reader and put in his place the average intelligent listener, sitting at home with his latest stereo opera. Whatever reservations he may have about individual performers, it should—if it is good—not only bring him the best sound as such that has ever been mechanically available, but also a sense of dramatic perspective so complete and vivid that what he hears is a dramatic experience in itself and not just a replica of some theatre presentation he once saw.

To this end every production we have attempted in the past few years has been worked out to the finest detail long before it went into the studio. The movements in the garden scene from "Mefistofele," which Mr. Lawrence did not like, were planned exactly according to the dramatic action; and if for him they did not come off, the fault is either in Mr. Lawrence or in our execution of the idea—for the idea itself is, I think, indisputably right. Given a system that can convey dramatic action through directional perspectives, it is intolerable to have singers standing nailed to one spot, as they might be in an oratorio or a concert version of an opera. Would you really like to hear the final scene from "Carmen" with Carmen stuck in the right channel and Don José in the left—or both permanently stuck in the center? For the opening of "Walküre," Act III, we had the ladies in stockinged feet moving all over the place, and when I hear it now the illusion is complete enough to efface the memories



—*London Records.*

"A pre-recording schedule that must have run fairly close to that of 'Ben-Hur.'"

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of how it was done. The Rhinemaidens in the opening scene of "Rheingold" went through hours of rehearsal to get their movements coordinated with Alberich's, whose subsequent disappearing act in the third scene is a perfect example of how stereo can, aurally speaking, achieve what has always and necessarily been impossible in the theatre. And one of the most amusing things I have ever seen was the rehearsal for the opening scene of "Bohème" in Rome last summer, with Bergonzi, Siepi, Corena, and Bastianini entering into the production, and gaining thereby, in a way that would not and could not have happened in the old monophonic era.

FOR "Peter Grimes" there was a prerecording schedule that must have run fairly close to that of "Ben-Hur." Every detail was discussed with Benjamin Britten, not in order to make the record an exact copy of the Covent Garden production, but to give it its own identity. We reversed the staging of the scene inside the Boar and put the all-important door on the right, because aurally there was the need for a change of emphasis which the stage production could reasonably afford to ignore. Similarly, in the new "Aïda" made in Vienna last September with Karajan and Tebaldi, we tried to differentiate the sound and direction of the various off-stage choruses in a way that stereo makes possible and the opera house forbids. The off-chorus at the end of Act II, Scene 1, is in the open air, and there is a vital difference between the priestesses in Act I, Scene 2 (heard from within the temple), and in the Nile scene (heard from outside the temple). The tomb in Act IV sounds like a tomb, and there is a perfectly logical change in perspective and sound when Radames makes his last fruitless attempt to shift the stone ("Ne le mie forti braccia . . ."). I believe that since this kind of perspective difference can be achieved artistically through stereo, it is as justified in its own medium as the use of lighting effects and gauzes in the theatre.

At London Records, we think we pioneered this idea. The evidence is in the catalog—in "Rheingold," "Fanciulla," "Walküre," "Grimes," "Bohème," and the rest; but there is further evidence in the way other companies have followed suit, after years of maintaining that "it isn't necessary" or that "the artists wouldn't do it." We think that stereo opera is something all by itself, related to the theatre but different from it, and entitled to be judged on its own terms. At its worst it can be awful; at its best it can be shattering; and it's improving all the time.

One Vote for "Fiorello!"

AS ONE who voted for Fiorello La Guardia as much and as often as the law allowed—once every four years from 1934 to 1942—I make no secret that a musical utilizing him as a principal figure aroused apprehension as well as interest. Would it be another "Sunrise at Campobello," with dance routines and a chorus line, or would it be a better "No for an Answer" with "yes" for a verdict?

Happily, it turns out to be neither of these, nor anything else but "Fiorello!" as jaunty and insinuating as the man in whose image it was created by lyricist Sheldon Harnick and composer Jerry Bock, on the book by Jerome Weidman and George Abbott. Unquestionably the irresistible effect in the theatre is much influenced by the brilliantly apposite performance of Tom Bosley as His Ebullience (not yet His Honor) L-A G-U-A-R-D-I-A ("Spells La Guardia"). But with only the aural image to go by, the record listener will hear a striking succession of solo and ensemble efforts adding to one of the most enlivening "original cast" experiences in years (Capitol stereo SWAO 1321, $6.95, Mono WAO 1321, $5.98).

The happiest thing about the score of "Fiorello!" (which is, after all, what the non-visual experience is primarily concerned with) is this: it is not merely an entertaining, ingratiating, warmly evocative likeness of the man it undertakes to represent, but also a heartening fulfillment of the good things in the Broadway theatre which have preceded it. I am thinking of the best elements in the Gershwins' "Of Thee I Sing" and "Let 'em Eat Cake," so far as political atmosphere is concerned, of Loesser's "Guys and Dolls," relative to a certain *patois* of Manhattan, of Kurt Weill's easy alternation from text to song and back again, in "Knickerbocker Holiday," to the satiric slant of Irving Berlin in "Face the Music" of Depression days, to a lively kind of urban poetry tapped by Rodgers and Hart for "Garrick Gaieties," and the energy of Leonard Bernstein's "On the Town." If all of these happened, just *happened*, to be about New York—specifically, Manhattan Island—that it proves, merely, that the rumble of the subways has a stimulating vibration translatable into music for anyone with an ear keen enough to respond.

At first contact, it would be relatively easy to say that Bock's music is derivative, his score lacking in distinctive melodic content. But this would disregard two fundamental factors—the incessant dramatic purpose served by virtually every one of the musical "numbers," and the evocative power of the writing of the separate tunes: "'Till Tomorrow," in the vein of "Till We Meet Again" but much more shapely; "Home Again" in the broad "patriotic" manner of George M. Cohan, but a good deal more sophisticated; "I Love a Cop," which has a certain indebtedness to Ado Annie's "I Cain't Say No" in "Oklahoma!" but no lack of credit on its own; the incisive "Little Tin Box" (recalling memories of Hugh O'Connell in the Hart-Berlin revue of the Thirties previously mentioned) and, of course, "On the Side of the Angels," possibly the best show-opener since "Oh What a Beautiful Morning" in "Oklahoma!" and "Another Opening, Another Show" in "Kiss Me, Kate").

To cite antecedents of this quality is not, by any means, to accuse Bock and Harnick of undue reliance on their predecessors but merely to assert that, like championship dogs, they have a dependable pedigree.

PROGNOSTICATION is no part of criticism, and I wouldn't like to burden Bock and Harnick with expectations aroused by the pleasure contained in "Fiorello!" But it is an affirmation of the example-content contained in the items cited above to note the ways in which they have responded to the possibilities presented by their predecessors, the manner in which they have allowed their fresh minds to roam over the scene and illuminate it, without pretense or pomposity.

If they have us, momentarily, in their debt, we have them, also, under obligation to fulfill the high hopes they have aroused.

It would be laboring the obvious to repeat praise for the fine performances provided by Tom Bosley as La Guardia, Howard da Silva as Ben, Ellen Hanley, Pat Stanley, Nathaniel Frey, Mark Dawson, and the ensemble. But the alert musical direction by Hal Hastings of the continuously resourceful orchestrations of Irwin Kostal is a factor of the whole effect not to be accepted without recognition.

—I.K.

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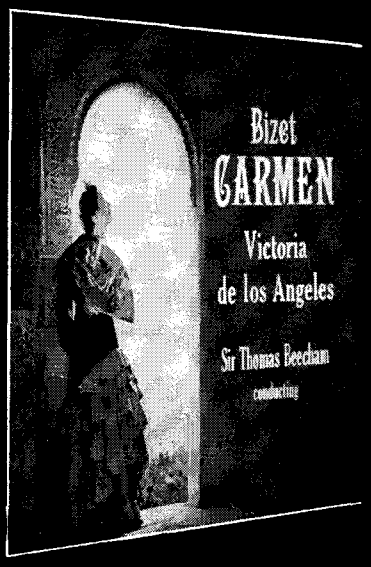

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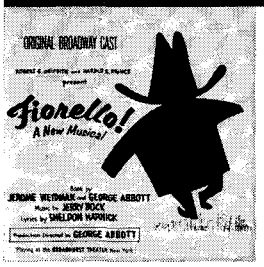

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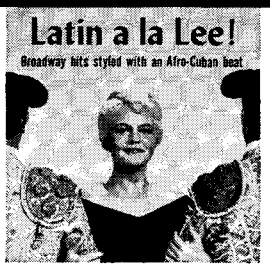

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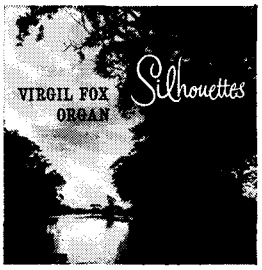

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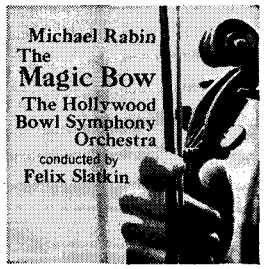

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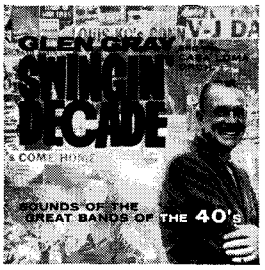

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The Sound of Speed

By DIANA M. BARTLEY

HOW TO listen to recordings of hot rod racing? The best procedure is akin to that utilized by those who follow a score while listening to an opera. You must sit silent and serious, listening for the subtleties of sound produced by various arrangements and re-arrangements of V-8 engine parts, correlating what you hear to one of the thirty-five notes in the album ("Hot Rods and Dragsters in Hi-Fi," an LP set on Riverside RLP 5502, $5.95) liner. Herein are identified the producers of the sound (Green Monster, Steel Eel, Lil Rebel, Tennessee Bo-Weevil, and El Diablo are some of the names), if not, perhaps, the "key" in which they perform.

I asked Riverside Records president Bill Grauer why, in the name of reason, he hadn't included a verbal mention of which car was which, to relieve the motoristic monotone. His response was unchallengeable: "Every hot-rodder we talked to before we did the record specifically *hoped* that we wouldn't 'louse it up' with any talk, so we didn't." Well. This is, without question, the most esoteric production of its kind that has yet come along, but it already shows signs of being well received. True, one can occasionally hear a few vague words from a distant PA system, but the man seems to be saying "Get your soft drinks here!" rather than anything about the cars making all that racket.

Older hi-fi enthusiasts may find this disc useful as a variant from bird calls, bass viol solos, and mammoth pipe organs as a means of testing their tweeter-woofer output. But I may assure them, also, that any young hot-rodder receiving it as a gift would cast upon the donor the peculiar gaze of sheer delight engendered only by the inability to comprehend, suddenly, that someone actually understood what someone else liked.

For the mechanically oriented sports-car fan, Riverside RLP 5015 ($5.95), called "Sports Cars at Sebring in Hi-Fi," will probably fall into the same category. It is a somewhat confused collection of race-car sounds, recorded at various locations on the circuit during the rainy practices for the Sebring sports-car championship event last March. Again, the brief album notes take the place of any verbal commentary (I'm increasingly convinced that this kind of record will soon give rise to a new party game called, perhaps, "Name That Car"). As the notes do little more than identify which brand is making what racket, you must vibrate in tune to derive some meaning from it. Possibly, more casual owners of MGs, Austin-Healey Sprites, Porsches, or Alfa-Romeos might be interested to hear the aural difference between what they drive and a pure-bred racer such as a three-liter Ferrari. Like dog fanciers studying pictures of the champions in the breeds they favor. (This record is available as a single in hi-fi or stereo, or in the package called "The Wonderful World of Sport Cars in Hi-Fi" [Riverside SDP 44, $17.95, also available in stereo—SDP 55—at the same price]. The other two discs included in this boxed trio are "Sports Cars in Hi-Fi," issued several years ago, and "Vintage Cars in Hi-Fi," issued last winter and reviewed here last Mar. 28.)

Riverside has also released a fourth record of the twelve-hour Sebring championship race itself, "Sounds of Sebring—1959" (RLP 5014 in hi-fi; RLP 1146 in stereo; $5.95 each). One entire side is devoted to quite interesting and informative interviews with some sixteen drivers and team managers (I especially liked ace British driver Stirling Moss's answer when he was asked a few minutes before the start if he had planned a race strategy. "Yes, of course," he said sweetly, "but I'm not going to tell *you* about it," and Phil Hill's extemporaneous comments about the technical improvements of the Ferrari team cars—with one of which he eventually won the race—and his somewhat pointed comment on the technics of recording interviews). And the spot commentary superimposed on the background of the cars screaming past the pits reveals progressively a good deal about what is going on during the twelve hours.

But on the whole, this Sebring record is not up to the standard of the last two. In the first place, it presupposes that the listener has full knowledge of exactly what kind of race Sebring is, its precedents, distance, length, its importance in international racing, etc. This may be a valid presumption, in that Riverside has already released records of the Sebring events of 1956 through 1958. But it bothered me anyway. As for the start of the race, almost nothing is conveyed to the listener of the pervasive tension which is briefly released when sixty-five drivers sprint the full width of the track, leap into their cars and roar away in a ragged mass amid the great burst of sound made by sixty-five race-tuned engines crescendoing to almost full throttle simultaneously. Possibly this want of the true intensity of sound and color was caused by an uncooperatively directed wind (one of the vicissitudes of outdoor recording like this), but whatever the reason, the true feeling was not recreated for me.

There are also minor but outright mistakes in the commentary which, after four years' experience, Riverside no longer should be guilty of—mispronunciation of Roy Salvadori's name which, as he has been one of the top ten drivers for several years now, should be familiar enough, and a very confusing bunch of words used in an ef-

Sebring, Fla.—"the vicissitudes of outdoor recording."

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fort to explain the position of Stirling Moss vis-à-vis race regulations. The on-the-spot commentator, quite forgivably, did not know exactly what the complicated situation was, but compounded the complexity by getting from a race official a pedantic, nearly incomprehensible, and also not really accurate explanation as to why Moss was disqualified. Worse, no effort was made to clarify the matter for the listener when the tape was edited for the recording. Lastly, there will probably be some ambiguity of reaction to the conclusion of the record. It is vague and just sort of peters out, but in one sense it is quite accurate reporting, for after twelve solid hours of work amid such tension, most drivers and reporters—and I suspect a good number of spectators—feel pretty much petered out themselves.

THIS latest Sebring 12 hours recording also has been "collected," being one of five in an impressive new album ($29.95) inexplicably called "The Golden Age of Sebring" (Riverside SDP 33), which also contains the single 12-inch discs of "Sounds of Sebring—1956" and "Sounds of Sebring—1958" and the two records which make up the 1957 report. For good measure, a folio of five 8x10-inch glossy photos of top-ranking drivers is thrown in, one each of the retired world champion, Juan Fangio, twice winner at Sebring; the late Peter Collins, co-winner with Phil Hill in 1958; Hill, who also won in '59; Stirling Moss, who never won Sebring but probably should have, and the late Marquis de Portago, who also never won a race there but was a gloriously romantic figure.

Hot Rod Handles

Lone Ranger
Walt's Puffer
Sag'n Wag'n III
Roquet-De-Rue
Fujimo
The Blooper
Hurry Up the III
The Rook
Sidewinder
Misque III
Mis-Fire III
Six Bits
Little Kong
Berkshire Beetle II
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Big T
Giant Killer
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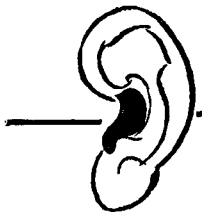

EARMARKS

"The Country Blues" in Word and Song

THE COUNTRY blues singers who flourished in the United States from approximately 1910 to 1940 were an unusual lot of musicians. Many lived as beggars, outcasts, near criminals. Many also came to know brief periods of prosperity, and nearly all died in neglect or by violence. That their song and music were recorded at all seems almost accidental.

One would have to go back to fifteenth-century France and Villon to find a similar common-law alliance between poetry and beggary. But one would also have to return abruptly to the United States for the environment that determined many of the unlikely but true episodes characterizing their up-and-down existences. For Villon, although he lived long enough to leave behind two "Testaments" of poetic work, never lived to know that they appealed to a relatively large audience. It is doubtful that he ever enjoyed any returns from his verse; it is certain that he was never chauffeured from town to town in a private car that royalties had bought. Yet this is what happened to Blind Lemon Jefferson, an obscure beggar from the streets of a Texas small town who rose to prominence through recordings made in the 1920s, then froze to death on a street on the south side of Chicago early in 1930. During his brief interlude of fame, he had recorded more than eighty blues numbers.

Blind Lemon Jefferson is only one of the many Negro blues singers whose lives are chronicled in "The Country Blues," by Samuel B. Charters (Rinehart, $4.95). But Lemon comes first, both in order of significance of his generous contribution to recorded literature of the blues, and in time. Born in 1897, he was the first to sing country blues for a record company.

After Blind Lemon Jefferson come Lonnie Johnson, Rabbit Brown, Furry Lewis, Gus Cannon, Barbecue Bob, Tampa Red, Leroy Carr, Scrapper Blackwell, Blind Willie Johnson, Robert Johnson, Big Bill Broonzy, Muddy Waters, Brownie McGhee, Lightnin' Hopkins, and a supporting cast of friends, girl friends, and still more blues singers. It is a colorful book.

In his introduction, Charters tells how he selected those performers who merit extended treatment in his book. "It has seemed to me artificial to discuss the music on any other level than that of its relationship with its own audience," he states. "This has resulted in an extensive study of the marketing and sales of blues records in order to achieve as high a degree of objectivity as possible." In other words, each Negro singer is accorded space in proportion to his appeal to other Negroes at the time of issue of his recordings. However, as Charters's account of blues singers moves forward in time, it is revealed that there is no longer an audience that is primarily Negro—there are simply persons who buy records on the basis of musical preference, and "musical" color lines have nearly vanished.

In the early Twenties, however, things were quite different. When the first recordings of blues songs were issued, they were sold primarily to a Negro market. Certain companies specialized almost exclusively in pressing records by Negroes to be sold in Negro districts to Negroes. The major companies followed a trend established by smaller independents, and the result was the segregated "race record" listing of this era. If a white listener wished to purchase recordings by a singer like Bessie Smith, he had to go to a heavily populated Negro district to obtain them. This reader remembers that "race records" issued by both Victor and Columbia were not stocked by dealers, nor even obtainable on special order, in stores of predominantly white shopping districts. The net result was that marketing procedures based on mass prejudice tended to "segregate" both the Negro singer and his music. All these things are in Mr. Charters's book, and I salute him for gathering the evidence which gives so clear a picture of the changing relationship between Negro and white singers and Negro and white audiences. "The Country Blues" is not only the first book to present a true account of the lives of many heretofore obscure performers; it is also the first book to document the reasons for their having been overlooked.

For those who may not have the time to go looking for collectors' items, a number of reissues have been made available on LP, and they are no less good for being easily obtainable. The

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Riverside company, which acquired rights to many early 78 rpm Paramount recordings, has reissued twelve of Blind Lemon Jefferson's excellent blues on a twelve-inch LP titled "Blind Lemon" (Riverside 12-125, $4.98). Lemon's song is stark, raw, and compelling. It is primary in any serious study of the blues' origin, for Lemon's country background brought him close to many of the primitive field hollers, and his work displays the evolution from these hollers to statements contained in song.

The very finest survey available anywhere of the work of country blues singers is to be found in the anthology "American Folk Music" (six records in three-album set, each available separately, Folkways 2951, 2952, 2953, $5.95 per record), edited by Harry Smith. The broader purpose of Smith's anthology was to assemble recordings incorporating many aspects of regional, musical Americana; it was requisite that a generous sampling of blues men should be included. Among them are Mississippi John Hurt, Blind Willie Johnson, Henry Thomas, Jim Jackson, Rabbit Brown, Blind Lemon, Sleepy John Estes, and Leroy Carr.

While tracking down the history of country blues singers in the South, Samuel Charters came across more than one of them still alive and ready to record. Three LPs have resulted from field recordings taken in the course of Charters's researches: "Blind Willie Johnson" (Folkways FG 3585, $5.95) includes interviews with persons close to the late singer, and five selections from earlier recordings by Johnson; "American Skiffle Bands" (Folkways FA 2610, $5.95) covers recordings of song and music taken in Memphis with Gus Cannon, Charlie Burse, and Will Shade, musicians and singers who recorded for Victor in jug bands in the 1920s; "Lightnin' Hopkins" (Folkways FS 3822, $5.95) presents ten selections by a tradition-conscious Texas blues singer discovered by Charters and recorded in 1959.

Fourteen of the blues singers who rated treatment in the book have been collected for appearance on one LP, titled "The Country Blues" (Records, Books, Films, RBF 1, $5.95). It contains selections that could not be found elsewhere; among the performers are Peg Leg Howell, Blind Willie McTell, Bukka White, and Lonnie Johnson. Of special interest is the one haunted song credited to the almost totally unknown singer, Robert Johnson, "Preachin' Blues." Although Johnson recorded twenty-seven sides for the American Recording Corporation in 1936 and 1937, none has ever received particu-

(*Continued on page* 81)

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LISTENING BARBER . . . It was Saturday afternoon in the barber shop and the barber at the first chair wasn't talking. He was listening as a customer spoke a few words into a tape recorder, then sang two songs in a thick, but very pleasant Scotch brogue. The customer was leaving that day for his native highlands. It was different, to be sure, but the customers were charmed. Naturally, the homebound customer insisted on "SCOTCH" BRAND Magnetic Tape.

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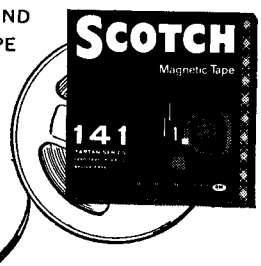

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The Score-Sheet on Weber

PERHAPS it's a good thing Carl Maria von Weber didn't write as many overtures as Johann Strauss did waltzes. Sorting out the titles in the recorded collections of Weber overtures might then become as impossible as keeping track of what is and is not included in the various Strauss anthologies. The appearance of Angel 35754, on which Wolfgang Sawallisch leads the Philharmonia Orchestra in seven of them, brings to a total of nine the number of records offering three or more Weber overtures, and when the deleted London disc with Böhm and the Vienna Philharmonic reappears on Richmond there will be ten.

There are, to be sure, few short orchestral pieces as consistently pleasurable as the familiar overtures to "Oberon" and "Der Freischütz," and the less familiar ones sparkle with the inventiveness of a master melody maker. The "Preziosa" and "Peter Schmoll" overtures, full of bright, catchy tunes, should be known to everyone who responds to music whose only, and obvious, aim is to delight. Since these lesser known items invariably appear together with the better known ones, it might be worth while to study the contents of the four more ambitious anthologies.

In addition to the new Angel by Sawallisch, with seven overtures (available in both mono and stereo), there is a recent, admirable collection of six conducted by Ansermet on London (stereo only, so far), another half-dozen by Scherchen on Westminster (mono and stereo), and six more on a monophonic Decca disc. Keeping track of who does what on the Decca is a bit tricky, with two orchestras under three different conductors. A breakdown of the total contents appears below.

All titles on the Angel, of course, are played by the Philharmonia under Sawallisch, and all those on the London by Ansermet and his Orchestre de la Suisse Romande. Scherchen's orchestra is that of the Paris Opera. The two orchestras in the Decca collection are the Berlin Philharmonic and the Bamberg Symphony, the former under Eugen Jochum in "Oberon" and Fritz Lehmann in "Freischütz," the latter under Lehmann in "Preziosa" and Ferdinand Leitner in "Euryanthe," "Jubel," and "Peter Schmoll."

If the program material itself determines your choice, it should be noted that "Oberon," "Euryanthe," and "Preziosa" are the only overtures common to all four records. "Peter Schmoll," to be found on the Westminster and Decca, is decidedly more appealing than "Beherrscher der Geister," its replacement on the Angel and London discs. "Abu Hassan" is on all but the Decca, and "Jubel" on all but the London. Of these two overtures, by the way, "Abu Hassan" at once reminds us of Mozart's "Seraglio," while the main attraction of "Jubel" is a curiosity: its coda is a grandiose setting of what we know as "America" or "God Save the Queen."

Sawallisch and the Philharmonia, very well recorded, are heard in performances which strike me as highly efficient but unpersuasive. The little percussion section in "Preziosa," for example, which *can* be charming, is rushed; the bass pizzicati before the

OVERTURE	Angel 35754 (mono, $4.98) S-35754 (stereo, $5.98)	London CS-6074 (stereo only, $4.98)	Westminster XWN-18808 (mono, $4.98) WST-14042 (stereo, $5.98)	Decca DL-9906 (mono only, $4.98)
Oberon	*	*	*	*
Freischuetz	*	*		*
Euryanthe	*	*	*	*
Preziosa	*	*	*	*
Peter Schmoll			*	*
Jubel	*		*	*
Beherrscher der Geister	*	*		
Abu Hassan	*	*	*	

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C major coda of "Freischütz" just aren't there; there was frequent pre-echo on my copy. Ernest Ansermet, as one would expect, stamps his readings with characteristic elegance, but some are a bit sleepy. Scherchen seems determined to be unorthodox at any cost, his orchestra cannot compare with the others, and his collection lacks the indispensable "Freischütz." Unless you insist on stereo, the Decca disc seems to be the best bet for repeated enjoyment, if only for Jochum's absolutely marvelous "Oberon," which shows a great orchestra at the top of its form. Lehmann's "Freischütz" may not be the most imaginative, but is at least the equal of the others discussed here, played in the grand manner of the Berlin Philharmonic. His "Preziosa" is a real gem, perfect in every detail of tempo, phrasing, and balance, and perhaps the best recorded item on the record; in this little piece the late Lehmann showed that he was as capable as, say, Beecham or Roger Désormière of understanding and projecting an elusive charm so indispensable to this music. Perhaps the Bambergers have a special fondness for Weber, for Leitner does no less well with his three overtures, and the only regret regarding DL-9906 is that there wasn't room for his "Abu Hassan," which was on one of the original ten-inch records from which it was compiled.

—Richard D. Freed.

Earmarks

Continued from page 79

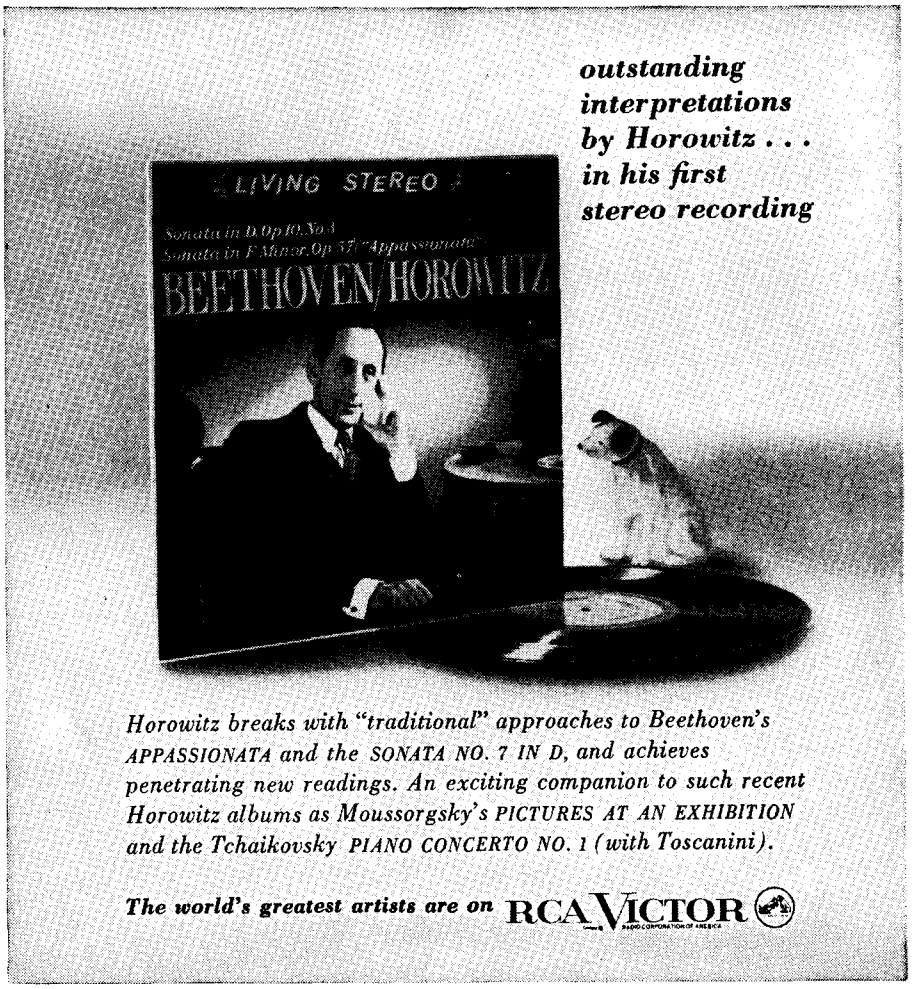
lar attention. His song carries a deep note of torment rare even among blues singers.

He seems to have been destined to miss recognition. According to John Hammond's liner notes to the Vanguard "Spirituals to Swing, 1938/1939" concerts, Robert Johnson had been signed to come to Carnegie Hall for the first concert, in 1938. Not long before, Johnson, recording in Dallas, Texas, had sung the lines

> "I got stones in my pathway,
> and my road is dark as night . . .
> I got a woman don't love me.
> She don't mean a thing."

Robert Johnson never played at Carnegie Hall to receive the acclaim that would have come with his appearance there. In 1937, his dark road, like that of many other blues singers, came to an abrupt end. "He was poisoned," Charters informs us, "some time during the summer . . . by his common-law wife."

—Frederic Ramsey, Jr.



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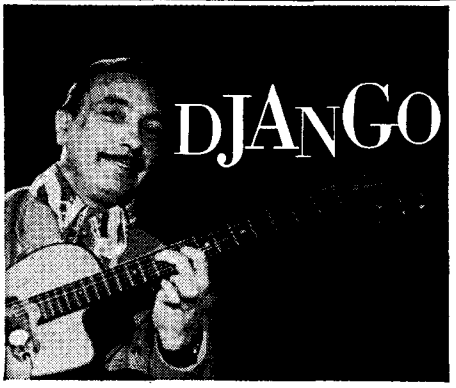

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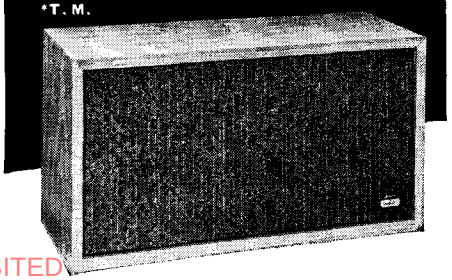

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KINGSLEY DOUBLE-CROSTIC NO. 1347

Reg. U.S. Patent Office

By Doris Nash Wortman

DEFINITIONS	WORDS
A. Declivity or degree of slope.	57 14 84 117 73
B. Fibrocartilaginous ring around an articular cavity.	176 91 5 95 170
C. Colder and damper and windier.	155 123 36 174 44
D. Instrument for estimating the dustiness of the atmosphere.	184 132 177 81 149 116 167 106 69
E. Exteriorized protoplasm; substance of ghosts.	76 103 19 162 186 134 154 175 190
F. Attainable.	20 46 62 15 129 98 4 77 41
G. Measuring twenty-four inches (comp.).	75 88 121 66 64 141 146
H. Mohammedans' month of fasting, always followed by a huge feast.	65 115 33 151 178 38 72
I. Colloquial criterion for the unfamiliarity of some person or thing (3 wds.).	108 122 7 142 183 34 114 12 74 48
J. Any breeze after dark (2 wds.).	127 61 71 85 18 6 189 110 135
K. Followed by Word M, a reverse situation (2 wds.).	128 55 171 102 8 137 93
L. Specifying the process by which blood is desiccated from the frozen state for use in preparing serum, etc.	191 10 39 159 22 96 30

DEFINITIONS	WORDS
M. Following Word K (3 wds.).	94 147 87 56 150 80 25 182 166 67 126 3
N. Person from the dregs of society (not in Webster, though in common speech)	17 179 192 107 157 63 23
O. Followed by Word T, a good approximation (2 wds.).	27 60 181 133 42 140 83 130
P. Not at any place.	50 113 79 40 2 97 148
Q. Russian comrade of today.	163 53 28 143 86 109 173 188
R. Motto of the Prince of Wales (2 wds.).	29 82 37 180 11 100 136
S. Brickmaker's concave shovel for cutting off the clay as it comes from the pugmill.	54 16 144 194 89 104 24 156
T. Completing Word O (3 wds.).	139 70 158 43 51 35 90 124
U. Followed by Word W, the radical group of the Populist party, 1896 and 1900 (comp.).	105 32 160 52 165 185 168 13
V. Inserted; introduced.	92 120 45 172 138 31 49 153
W. Completing Word U (comp.).	187 101 164 68 118 21 169
X. Domineering.	58 125 99 145 161 9 152 47 195 112
Y. A kind of fig tree mentioned in the Bible.	78 1 131 193 119 59 26 111

DIRECTIONS

To solve this puzzle you must guess twenty-odd WORDS, the definitions of which are given in the column headed DEFINITIONS. Alongside each definition, there is a row of dashes—one for each letter in the required word. When you have guessed a word, write it on the dashes, and also write each letter in the correspondingly numbered square of the puzzle diagram. . . . When the squares are all filled in, you will find that you have completed a quotation from some published work. If read up and down, the letters in the diagram have no meaning. . . . Black squares indicate ends of words; if there is no black square at the right side of the diagram, the word carries over to the next line . . . When all the WORDS are filled in, their initial letters spell the name of the author and the title of the piece from which the quotation has been taken. Of great help to the solver are this acrostic feature and the relative shapes of words in the diagram as they develop. Authority for spellings and definitions is Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition.

	1 Y	2 P	3 M		4 F		5 B		6 J	7 I	8 K		9 X		10 L	11 R
12 I	13 U	14 A	15 F	16 S	17 N	18 J		19 E	20 F	21 W	22 L	23 N	24 S	25 M	26 Y	
27 O		28 Q	29 R	30 L	31 V	32 U	33 H		34 I	35 T		36 C	37 R	38 H	39 L	
40 P	41 F		42 O	43 T	44 C	45 V	46 F	47 X		48 I	49 V	50 P	51 T	52 U	53 Q	54 S
55 K	56 M	57 A	58 X	59 Y	60 O	61 J	62 F		63 N	64 G	65 H		66 G	67 M	68 W	69 D
70 T	71 J	72 H		73 A	74 I	75 G	76 E	77 F	78 Y		79 P	80 M	81 D	82 R	83 O	
84 A	85 J	86 Q	87 M	88 G		89 S	90 T	91 B		92 V	93 K	94 M	95 B		96 L	
97 P	98 F	99 X	100 R		101 W	102 K		103 E	104 S	105 U	106 D	107 N	108 I	109 Q	110 J	111 Y
112 X		113 P	114 I		115 H	116 D	117 A	118 W	119 Y	120 V	121 G	122 I	123 C	124 T	125 X	126 M
127 J	128 K		129 F	130 O		131 Y	132 D	133 O	134 E	135 J		136 R	137 K	138 V		139 I
140 O	141 G	142 I	143 Q	144 S	145 X		146 G	147 M	148 P		149 D	150 M	151 H	152 X	153 V	154 E
155 C	156 S	157 N	158 T	159 L	160 U		161 X	162 E	163 Q	164 W	165 U		166 M	167 D	168 U	169 W
	170 B	171 K	172 V	173 Q	174 C	175 E		176 B	177 D	178 H		179 N	180 R	181 O	182 M	183 I
	184 D	185 U	186 E	187 W		188 Q	189 J	190 E		191 L	192 N	193 Y	194 S	195 X		

Solution of last week's Double-Crostic will be found on page 10 of this issue.

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When your petroleum products go overseas talk to the people at Chase Manhattan

Use a world-wide network of 51,000 bankers-at-the-spot

* * *

When you take your international trade problems to Chase Manhattan, the services of a world-wide network of 51,000 correspondent banks and branches are immediately at your disposal.

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This is possible only because Chase Manhattan has a close personal relationship with its foreign correspondents. Chase Manhattan and its stateside correspondents handle the U. S. problems of the Bank's overseas correspondents. They, in turn, get things done for Chase Manhattan in their own countries. Such reciprocity enables you to get more efficient banking service in world markets.

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ONE IN A SERIES OF SEASHELL-INSPIRED ART TREASURES
PRESENTED BY SHELL OIL COMPANY

Gold cup, Italian 16th Century by Benvenuto Cellini. Decorated with enamel and precious stones. The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. Bequest of Benjamin Altman 1913

"Genius is an infinite capacity for taking pains"

The ignition of genius is an idea. Artists since the beginning of time have gone to the shell, and indeed all nature, for ideas, just as Cellini chose to immortalize the seashell and the legends around it.

But only the coupling of a noble idea with masterful execution can create timeless art. This holds true in science, too. A chemist's inspiration, a physicist's concept gained from the observation of nature come to nothing without painstaking research and laboratory perfection.

That is why hundreds of Shell scientists devote so much money and manpower to petroleum research by constantly developing and expanding scientific ideas. Imaginative Shell research perfects petroleum products that perform better, last longer, and cost less. Millions know these products by the sign of the familiar shell.

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